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VOL. XVIII NO. 262- BOMBAY, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

44 CONGRESSMEN ON TRIAL AT BANDRA.

Magistrate Takes "Help" From Police Prosecutor For Framing Charges

"HE KNOWS PROSECUTION EVIDENCE MORE THAN I"

Case Adjourned To To-day

Mrs. Navazben Jamsetji Havevala, the sixth "Dictator" of the Upanagar, Satyagraha Chavni and 14 others including five other women who were arrested on Sunday, Nov. 16 at Vile Parle in connection with "Jawahar Day" were placed before Mr. S. T. Fernandez, First Class City Magistrate of Bandra on Wednesday.

Following are the names of the accused:—

(1) Mrs. Navazben Havevala, sixth "Dictator" of the Upanagar Satyagraha Chavni of Vile Parle. (2) Srimati Devayani Indra Vijay Desai, (3) Shrimati Hansmukhganri Dhanprasad Munshi, (4) Srimati Maniben Bhagwanji, (5) Srimati Anandibai Haripant Patki, (6) Srimati Mangalgavri Hariprasad Bhat, (7) Sjt. Parmanand Kuvarji Kapadia, (8) Sjt. Sanmukhrai Balvantrai, (9) Ejt. Taditkant Vedalankar, (10) Sjt. Shantaram Pandurang Kamedkar, (11) Sjt. Ramchandra Balvant Apte, (12) Sjt. Gajanan Bishwanath Joshi, (13) Sjt. Sadashiv Appaji Lode, (14) Mahadev Baburao Pathe and (15) Pandurang Bhasker Pathare a boy of eight.

THE "OFFENCE".

All the accused were charged under Section 143 I. P. C. for being members of an unlawful assembly under Section 188 I. P. C. for defying the order of the District Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District issued under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code and Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting in the operations of an unlawful association viz. the Upanager Satyagraha Chavni. The first accused was also charged under Section 17 (2) in addition to the above sections.

POLICE OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

Sub-Inspector Salvi of Vile Parle Police Station giving evidence for the prosecution stated that it was publicly known in Vile Parle that Sunday November 16, would be observed as "Jawahar Day". It was also announced in the Upanagar Satyagraha Bulletin on November 15. He received the order of the District Magistrate under Section 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting the functions in connection with the "Jawahar Day". He announced it with the help of the local police patil, and some police constables by beat of drums and by pasting copies of the said order in Gandhi Chowk and other prominent places in the town.

At 6-15 a.m. a crowd of about 50 men and women came to the Gandhi by Mrs. Nawazben the headed by Mrs. Nawazben the "Dictator" of the Satyagraha Chavni. They had two national flags with them and another flag bearing the inscription "Bharat Sevika Sangh". As soon as the processionists headed the spot they were stopped by the witness the Sub-Divisional District Magistrate the D. S. P. and other police officers. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate read out to them the District Magistrate's order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and asked them to disperse within ten minutes. Instead of dispersing they wanted to proceed by other side but they were again stopped. Accused No. 1 Mrs. Nawaxben took out a copy of the Upanager Satyagraha Bulletin of Nov. 16, and began to read extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech published in that issue of the Bulletin. The witness then snatched the Bulletin from her hands. He put in a torn copy of the Bulletin as an exhibit.

The witness further stated that the processionists sat on the road and began to sing the song "Bharatka Danka Alam men Bajwaya Beer Jawaharne" also published in that days Bulletin.

Mr. Ramnkrai Mehta, a prominent Congress worker of Vile Parle and Manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank who has been jailed.

subsequently a lorry was brought and 15 of them were put under arrest and removed to the Bandra lock-up.

ANNOYANCE TO GOVT. SERVANTS!

The witness also stated that as a result of the processionists gathering on the road there was danger of injury and annoyance was caused to Government servants on duty. It also obstructed traffic.

HOW ACCUSED HELPED CONGRESS.

Accused No. 1. was successor to Mrs. Dahiben Desai. A meeting was held on October 10 to congratulate Mrs. Dahiben on her conviction and the accused on her nomination and accused Nos. 2, 7 and 9 attended the meeting and made speeches

Accused 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 were all taking part in the operations of the Chavni. The first accused was once arrested while selling "Satyagraha Bulletins" in a train between Santacruz and Vile Parle on November 8. Accused Nos. 10 and 15 were supposed to be volunteers and 7, 8 and 9 were supervising their work and arranging for their boarding lodging etc. The name of No. 3 was also found in the list seized by the police when they raided the Satyagraha Camp in October.

The accused reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. P. P. Bhat attached to the Special branch of Bandra police and Sub-Inspector A. B. Khan of Bandra also gave evidence for the prosecution.

Most of the accused stated that they had nothing to say at that stage.

About accused No. 9 Taditkant Vedalanker there was mistake in the entry of his name. His name was entered as Gajanan P. Dilkshit and the first prosecution witness Sub-Inspector Salvi stated that he, however knew the accused by that name. It was later corrected.

BOY ACCUSED.

When the last accused Pandurang Bhasker Pathare who is only a boy of about ten years

(Continued on page 5.)

Miss Khurshidben Naoroji who is re-arrested, at Ahmedabad.

Shocking State Of Affairs In Bandra Lock-Up

—:o:—

18 Persons Huddled Up In A Cell Meant For 6 Persons

In a small cell of the Bandra lock-up measuring not more than 10 by 12, 13 Congressmen are consigned to pass day and night awaiting their trial before the Magistrate.

18 PERSONS IN PLACE OF 6.

The cell was originally meant for six prisoners and on the night of Tuesday as many as 18 persons were huddled together in that room. The cell is closed on three sides by high walls excepting for a small window at the top on one side while in front there are barred doors.

The miseries and the tribulations of the prisoners can better be imagined than described.

SARDAR'S STAY IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel proposes to stay here for four or five days. His future programme has not yet been settled.—A. P.

JAIL AND RS. 1000 FINE FOR JEDHA

Remission Of Land Revenue Wanted For Poona Peasants

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, Nov. 17.

Sjt. Jedha was sentenced to three months and Rs. 1,000 fine by the District Magistrate, Poona. Sjts. Talegaonker and Ambalal Shah two prominent merchants have been arrested to-day under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Sjt. Jedha has advised all his Maharatta followers to stand by the Congress and Mahatmaji. The plight of the agriculturist is very serious v. g. Tikha a prominent worker in the co-operative movement and an agriculturist, when interviewed, said that prices have gone down enormously. The peasants are feeling the pinch and are not in a position to pay full land revenue. The prevalent discontent will be agravated if full payment is insisted on. He suggest that Government should immediately declare its policy and ease the 50 p. c. or accepting the dues in kind at April rates.

LOSS OF RS. 1,50,000 IN LIQUOR FEES

YEOTMAL, Nov. 19.

Auctions of liquor shops closed this afternoon. Seventeen shops are still remaining unsold for want of bidders. Estimated loss in licence fees amounts to nearly Rs. 1,50,000 or 50 per cent of the average income.—A. iP.

"JAWAHAR DAY" IN KAIRA

—:o:—

Lathi Charge By Police

(From A Correspondent.)

KAIRA, Nov. 18.

The public of Kaira and the school-boys observed a complete strike on Jawahar Day. There was a lathi charge by the police.

As a result the casualties numbered about forty, of whom four were seriously injured.

CONVICTIONS OF ASAF ALI AND OTHERS

—:o:—

"Amicus Curiae" Petition Accepted

LAHORE HIGH COURT TO BE MOVED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

Mr. Middleton, the Sessions Judge, has accepted the "amicus curiae" petition recently filed by Mr. Roshanlal questioning the legality of the conviction and sentence passed on Messrs. Asaf Ali, Faridul Huq Ansari, Maulana Ahmed Sayed, Brij Krishna, Chandiwala and others, and has made a recommendation to the Lahore High Court accordingly.—A. P.

TEN YEAR OLD YASHPAL ACQUITTED.

But Another Case Pending

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Mr. Harvansial, Magistrate, today acquitted Yashpal, the ten year old son of Mahashe Khushalchand, Editor of the daily "Milap" who was arrested and tried under Section 124-A. In another case pending in the same Court against him Yashapal has been allowed to move the High Court for transfer of his case.—A. P.

LALJPAT RAI'S DAUGHTER AND PURAN DEVI JAILED

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Srimati Parwatidevi, daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai and Puran Devi, a prominent lady congress worker, were sentenced to-day by Mr. Dinsey, Magistrate, to six months' simple imprisonment for refusing to furnish securities for Rs. 10,000 each under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

Ladies Sentenced For Taking Out Procession

—:o:—

CALICUT, Nov. 18.

Five ladies were arrested on Sunday for taking out a procession in defiance of District Magistrate's order and were convicted to-day the Additional District Magistrate and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court.

One of them, Miss Karthyayani Ammal, B.A., was required to execute a bond for Rs. 100 which she declined whereupon she was awarded to months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

Hindus and Muslims of Hoshangabad observed complete whole day Hartal on Tuesday in honour of the arrest on 16th at Jalalpore of their provincial "Dictator," Said Ahmad or Sohafpore.

Liquor Shop Picketing At Nagpur

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Nov. 19.

The picketing ordinance took 9 tolls at Nagpur and Vela yesterday. Each volunteers was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for liquor-shop picketing. For the Council Boycott Picketing 9 people were sentenced for six months' at Wardha and Hinganghat. The President of the War Council and Secretary visited Katol, Umrer and Kalmeshwar and delivered lectures and emphasized on the minds of liquor contractors not to bid in the auction sales.

AFGHAN CONSUL ASSASSINATED

Outrage In Russian Turkestan

A communique from the Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, states that the following telegraphic information has been received by them:—Mir Hashim Khan, Consul General for Afghanistan at Aashkhand who after a short leave to Meshed was returning to his headquarters at Tashkand has been assassinated near Ashqabad (Russian Turkistan."—A. P.

Dr. Saraf succeeded him. Sixteen were arrested at Haveri on Monday for Forest Satyagraha.

Dr. R. P. Paranjype has been appointed member of Executive Council of Imperial Agricultural Bureau in London in succession to Dr. Glouston.

SAVAGE SENTENCES AT BELGAUM

Kaujalgi Gets 21 Months

11 YOUTHS REFUSE SECURITY

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 18.

In addition to six months' R. I. for his Karnatak Distatorship Mr. Hiremath, Subdivisional Magistrate, Belgaum sentenced Sjt. Hanmantrao Kaujalgi to one year's R. I. and three months' R. I. in default of Rs. 300 fine under Section 117 and Forest Act making a total of 21 months'

Of the sixteen Murgod youths refusing security for one year, eleven were sentenced to four months' R. I. and five youngsters to two years' R. I.

40 LADIES ARRESTED IN HONAVAR

—:o:—

For Participating In Prabhat Feris.

HONAVAR, Nov. 19.

The Prabhat Feri arrests on the 17th rose to 52. Of these 5 were detained and were sentenced to 1 month and 7 days. On the 18th arrests go over 100, including 40 ladies. Four men and 2 ladies were sentenced to 2 Rs. fine or in default one month and 21 dayys.

Some unknown person paid the fine releasing the ladies.

FOREST LAWS BROKEN FOURTH TIME.

—:o:—

19 Arrested At Haveri

(From A Correspondent.)

HAVERI, Nov. 17.

Public Satyagraha to the forest laws was offered for the fourth time, this Monday, here at Kaledevru (Taluka Haveri). Volunteers from the surrounding villages, under the Dictatorship of Mr. Shivpuji, felled about 100 trees. A posse of 50 policemen were on the scene. There were 19 arrests this time, making the total arrests of Forest Satyagrahis, 84. The seven Satyagrahis, who had been arrested 15 days ago, are still in the Ranebenur Lock-up.

3 MONTHS' FOR READING JAWAHARLAL'S SPEECH

—:o:—

Bellary "Dictator" Get 1 Year

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 19.

Sjt. A. Rangachar, Congress worker, Dharwar, was sentenced to three months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine, or one month more, for reading Jawaharlal's speech, on the 16th.

Mr. Raghavendrarao Dictator, Bellary was sentenced to one year simple.

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED HUBLI

Owner Convicted Of Leasing House

(From a Correspondennt).

HUBLI, Nov. 19'

The New Congress House at Hubli was raided in the morning and boards, flag, matresses were confiscated and occupied. Mr Ramrao Shevade, Merchant, First Dictator, Hubli Taluka, a member of the Dharwar District Congress Committee, were arrested this morning for leading the 'Jawahar Day' procession and reading his speech of the meeting and was sentenced to two months' S. I. and Rs. 25 fine or in default 10 days. Lakshmansa Kabadi was sentenced for leasing the new Congress House to Ramanna Dinker, to 3 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default a fortnight more. Mr. Dinker was convicted for giving the House to the Congress, one month's S. I. and Rs. 50 fine or in default one week. The schools were closed in the city observing hartal.

"I HAVE BEEN TWICE TO JAIL."

MOONJE'S CREDENTIALS TO SPEAK ON BEHALF OF NATIONALISTS!

His Affection For Britain For 125 Years.

JAYAKAR "THREATENS" WALK-OUT TACTICS IN LONDON "TAMASHA"

(Special To The "Chronicle".)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The outstanding Hindu-Muslim differences concerning the distribution of seats in the Punjab and Bengal legislatures are referred to a committee of delegates of the Provinces concerned. The Right Hon. Sastri, and H. H. Aga Khan are mediating for the Punjab and the other province respectively.

Lord Peel's speech has resulted in considerable irritation amongst the Indian Delegates.

The terms of reference to the Federal Relation Committee are still under consideration. The Indian delegates desire the inclusion of Dominion Status and Responsibility in the Centre. A section of the delegates including Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. B. V. Jadhav, and Sir A. Patro contemplate walk-out if they are unsuccessful.

The relation between Hindu and Muslim delegates on the communal question are friendly. Acute digerences of opinion, however, anticipated on the question of residuary power in the provinces versus in the centre. Mr. Jayakar, and Sir M. Shafi's speeches have induced unity and strength amongst the Indian Delegation.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The plenary session of the Round Table Conference continued general discussion to-day. The Prime Minister at the outset asked for production of the names of possible speakers to enable discussion to finish to-morrow and the committees to be appointed without delay.

The Prime Minister after five speeches had been delivered today again raised the question of length and the number of speeches and semi-humorously suggested that the only alternative to the limitation was to adopt the House of Commons practice, suspend 11 o'clock rule and have continuous sittings.

10 MINUTE ORATORY.

The Conference decided that speeches in future shall be limited to 10 minutes subject to discretion of the chairman in exceptional cases.

DR. MOONJE ' GRATITUDE TO LORD PEEL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. MacDonald presided at the Round Table Conference. Dr. Moonje (representative of Mahasabha Hindu party) said he was extremely grateful to Lord Peel for the latters lead in the matter of frank speech. He proceeded to express his apreciation of the British Services to India, likening Britain to a farmer who devotedly attended to the cow of the village (India) because of its milk production.

HINDUS NOT AFRAID OF MONOPOLIES.

Dr. Moonje said the Hindus would have no reason to fear "monopoly" as defined by Lord Peel but unfortunately Lord Peel was contradicted by facts. Dr. Moonje quoted Martins life of Sir Bartle Frere to show how Indian shipping industry was killed by subsidy that Frere as the Governor of Bombay granted to Mackinnon. Dr. Moonje quoted historian Wilson in support of his assertion that the Indian cotton industry was killed in favour of Paisley and Manchester. Further, he asked, were not Army, Civil Service and Medical Service monopolies?

HIS CREDENTIALS! Been To Jail Twice

Dr. Moonje said he was aware that Lord Irwin had never promised immediate Dominion Status but Dr. Moonje expected the British people to rise to the occasion and say, "If you prove your capacity, immediate Dominion Status will be given to you." He stressed the capacity and efficiency of the representatives of Hindus. (Delegate interposed — Of India") Dr. Moonje retorted, "Hindu means all India."

HIS CREDENTIALS.

He proceeded to emphasise the universality of the National movement and the cheerfully borne sufferings in the cause. He said he himself went to jail twice and added that the time had passed when any show of physical force could cow down the Indian people.

MOONJE'S AFFECTION FOR BRITAIN.

Continuing Dr. Moonje said that he had come to the Conference risking the accusation of being a traitor, because of his affection for 125 years association of Britain and India, to say that the last straw was now being put on the camel's back. He added "Let us see if the British people have courage to put the last straw." Moonje continued: "India wants to be a Dominion within the British Empire so that she may also be in a position to own the Empire as her own."

He had not come as beggar; if fear and suspicion prevented Britain from spontaneously offering Dominion Status, we will not be satisfied with anything less than full responsible Government."

Sardar Ujjal Singh (Sikh) said that delegates dare not return without solution satisfying the aspirations of people, namely, status of partnership in the British Empire. He declared that no amount of autonomy in Provinces would be satisfactory unless responsibility was established in the Central Government. He, as Sikh, was aware what full responsible Government would mean to minorities and he begged Conference not to ignore just claims of Sikh community, which would be backbone of India as a Dominion.

"WITH A STAKE IN THE COUNTRY."

Sir A. P. Patro (President of All-Parties Conference) said that he represented Conservatives of South India consisting of the intelligentsia, agriculturists and small landholders, all with a stake in country. Sir A. Patro said that Madras Legislative Council had adopted a resolution stating emphatically that the autonomy of Provinces would be mere shell unless full responsibility was introduced in Central Government. The gist of his argument was "Give responsibility and you will find individuals capable of Governing."

PATIALA'S HOPES.

The Maharaja of Patiala (Chancellor of Chamber of Princes) who was the first speaker, laid stress on the indissolubility of the ties binding the Princes and the Crown which constituted a link between the States and Great Britain and also no less important link between the Indian Statues and British India. He earnestly hoped that dual operation of those bonds would play a great part in the birth of a United India. His Highness said that if India remained within Empire as equal partner, there would result free and voluntary co-operation between East and West such as world had never known.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF R. T. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Lord Peel continuing his speech at Round Table Conference on Tuesday, referred to Dr. Sapru's statement that the Mogul conquerors became domiciled as distinguished from the British position and said that quite apart from the legal and constitutional rights of the British position in India, the British services to India had given us a strong claim for consideration on moral grounds alone. He appealed to his hearers, therefore, not to talk of British as aliens but as having won place in India of

(Continued on page 7.)

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Lost & Found.

LOST—A KANARY BOY named Monappa, aged 10, missing from Fort Market, since Monday last, complexion White Colour, Cropped head, Wearing White Stripped Shirt, green trouser, earrings and Talisman in neck. Finder will please communicate to K. SUBBAYA, Clerk, Ordnance Depot, Fort Bombay. P R3717

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LOST OR MISLAID.

A Temporary Receipt No. 13 of 20 Preference Shares Nos. 241 to 260 of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mill in the name of Rustomji Vikaji Solina and Minocher Rustomji Solina has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified to the Co within a month. Afterwards the Company will issue a duplicate. RUSTOMJEE VICAJEE SOLINA. R3722

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOTTORI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th instant, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Tricson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for Mr. Motichand G. Shaha, the 2nd Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Kissondas Tribhuwandas Mangaldas, the Mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of 2nd Mortgage dated the 5th March, 1930, and subject to the 1st Mortgage (equitable) in favour of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation dated the 18th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th December next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and buildings standing hereon, situate at Lamington Road and Khetwadi Main Road, otherwise known as Tribhovan Road, admeasuring about 4,526 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 301, New No. 2042, Old Survey No. 25, New Survey No. 7378, Cadastral Survey No. 1265 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1650 (14), Street No. 31-35, and bounded on the North by Tribhuvandas Road, formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on the South by the property of Gordhandas Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, on the East by the property secondly hereinafter described and on the West by Lamington Road.

Secondly:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and Cinema Theatre standing thereon, situate at Tribhuvandas Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, admeasuring about 3,967 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 336, New No. 2165, Old Survey No. 25, New Survey No. 7378, Cadastral Survey No. 1266 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1660 (10), etc., Street No. 1 T, etc., and bounded on the North by Tribhuvandas Road, formerly known as Khetwadi Main Road, on the South by the property of Gordhandas Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, on the West by the Improvement Trusts Plots 30, 31 and part of 29 of the Charni Road (west) estate partly belonging to Gordhandas Tribhuvandas Mangaldas and partly belonging to the proprietor of Madhav Ashram and on the West by the property of Gordhandas Tribhuvandas Mangaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

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Covering the whole of the ground opposite the Mint.
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DANCING PICTURE
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with TECHNICOLOUR.

Sir N. Sakar Examines Pandit Motilal

—:o:—

"NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY"

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, November 18.

Sir Nilratan Sarkar who arrived in Calcutta this afternoon from Giridih examined Pandit Motilal Nehru along with Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Bombay, and Dr. Atal of Allahabad at 6 p.m. this evening. They will examine him to-morrow evening when a x-ray photo will be taken. Interviewed by an A.P. representative regarding the health of Panditji, Sir Nilratan said: There is no immediate cause for anxiety.

AFRIDI JIRGA CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS

—:o:—

Military Column Reaches Khajuri Plain

PESHAWAR, Nov. 18.

Eight villagers hailing from Hashatnagar area were arrested at Kissakani, Peshawar to-day.

The Afridi Jirga yesterday saw the Assistant Agent, Jamrud, and the Political Agent, Khyber, when there was a few hours discussion of the preliminaries. It again met the Government officials to-day. The result is not known.

The military reconnaisance column has reached the middle of Khajuri Plain unopposed.—A. P.

80 Arrests At Barcelona.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Barcelona.—Four men including policemen received serious injuries in disturbances that occurred yesterday evening.

Governor has closed headquarters of the Trade Union. Eighty arrests have so far been made. Troops are patrolling streets. Cafes and theatres are closed. No newspapers are being published.—Reuter.

Programme Of Prince's Tour

LONDON, Nov. 18.

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales accompanied by Prince George will travel on board the steamship "Oropesa", leaving Liverpool on 15th January for South America, spend time till 27th January in Bermuda, till 31st January in Havana and till 3rd February in Kingston, Jamaica, reach Buenos Aires about 5th March and open British Trade Exhibition on 14th March.

REACHING ANTOFAGASTA ON FEB. 21.

Santiago De Chile:—Prince of Wales and Prince George are expected to arrive at Antofagasta on 21st February and proceed to Santiago same day by air.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF A MALAYALAM POET

—:o:—

Sedition Charge

STATEMENT MADE IN A POEM.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CALICUT, Nov. 15

The District Magistrate of Trichur took up for trial on Monday last the case in which Mr. A. Narayana Pillai, a poet, and author of "Satyagraha Gana Malika" and "Satyagraha Yuddham, or Second Ramayana," was charged for alleged sedition. After the examination of the prosecution witnesses, the accused said that he did not desire to cross-examine the witnesses but that he would read a statement composed of a few strazas of Malayalam Poetry.

UNINTELLIGIBLE

The court said that since the statement may not be quite intelligible in poetry, the accused will have to read it in prose. The accused protested that his language was simple and easily understandable. The court however refused to allow him to read out the statement, but recorded it.

Popularity Of Polson's Products.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

Messrs. Polson Manufacturing Company are one of the few oldest firms of Bombay, who have made their name and fame in the production and sale of indigenous articles of food and drink. The word "Polson" is unquestionably a household word in every household, Indian or European in India and belonged viz. Burma, Ceylon etc. Their butter and coffee have won for them seven gold medals and a number of silver and bronze medals. At the Mysore Dasserah Exhibition the Company was awarded another gold medal. Lately, it will be remembered, the Company started at Anand an up-to-date dairy which is the largest in the East, and which is producing daily over 5,000 lbs., of scientifically pasteurised butter.

BUS AND TRAIN COLLISION DETAILS

—:o:—

Level Crassing Gates Open

8 DEAD; 11 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Details of a ghastly motor bus accident were available here today. It is reported that a bus containing nineteen Bohras, including one child, was going to Indore about ten in morning on Nov. 16. The bus was nearing a level crossing just outside Mhow and finding the gates open the driver tried to hurry through even though gateman is reported to have stood near the railway line with both hands up. A train coming from Indore dashed into the bus on left side and threw it off the line. Five men were instantly killed, eleven seriously injured, while three escaped with slight injuries. Three of seriously injured died soon after they were admitted into the Cantonment Hospital. Mr. J. W. S. Ingles was soon on the spot and found the scene ghastly and most of those found on the side of the line were badly mangled. Enquiries are in progress.

"JAWAHAR DAY" IN BORSAD

—:o:—

Commissioner Busy At Bochasan

BORSAD, Nov. 16.

In celebration of the "Jawahar Day" a procession was arranged to-day. The procession was not allowed to go more than hundred steps when the police stopped it. The Sub-Inspector who arrived on the spot with more police asked them to disperse. When the processionists defied the order, he put all of them under arrest and marched about 30 men to the lock-up. On the way, one of the arrested tried to hand over his wrist watch to a master of the local high school. Thereupon the S. I. took him also to the police lock-up. He was subsequently released.

In the batch arrested, there were members of the Vanar Sena aged between 7 and 15. After taking them to the Police Thana, all of them were searched and everything from them was taken away. The Vanar Sena children though eager to go to jail were released after a couple of cane stroke. All the remaining members of the procession are put in lock-up awaiting trial. The Commissioner, N.D., the Collector, Kaira District and the D. D. C. have arrived here and are moving in the Taluka to induce the people to pay up the dues. The Superintendent of Police is expected tomorrow. The Commissioner has visited Bochasan and Raas hut of the peasants. He advised them to come and reside in the villages and gave word that no officer would harass them.

He also asked the people to forget what had happened in past and promised that he would degrade all those officers who have harassed them. The Mamlatdar at that very moment was standing by him laughing. The people answered that they were not going to pay a pie though killed. "We have suffered and we shall suffer but without Mahatmaji's order we won't pay." said they in chorus.

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SOURCES OF AMERICAN NEWS ON INDIA

British Desire That American Correspondents Should Be For The Most Part Englishmen

Mr. Syud Hossain writes in "The New Republic," New York:—

A great and rather sudden desire has apparently arisen in British circles in recent weeks that America should become fully and accurately informed about Indian affairs. The plea in that behalf voiced by Mr. Rushbrook Williams and Professor Edward Thompson, endorsed by The London "Times" editorially, has been further endorsed by Lord Meston at Williamstown and by Sir John Simon, speaking at Washington.

The basis upon which an intelligent and informed public opinion on India can be formed in America must obviously be the nature of information and data which is made available to the American public. The formation of public opinion on the Indian question is thus directly linked with the quality of Indian news that is published in the American press.

What are the sources of this news? I will summarize them as follows:

(1) No American news agency or syndicate has any American staff correspondent permanently resident in India to supply the sort of authentic and unbiased news of Indian happenings which only an American reporter, in contradistinction to a British or an Indian, could be expected to send.

(2) The great majority of the correspondents in India who write or cable news that is published in the American press are British. This fact, which I learnt from reliable American sources, is furher confirmed by Professor J. Coatman, formerly Director of Public Information of the British government in India, who remarked that 'it was also worth realizing that the correspondents of the American agencies in India were for the most part Englishmen."

(3) As regards the small number of correspondents catering for the American press who are American by nationality, it appears that none of them represents, by training or experience, the superior class of American staff correspondents like Duranty or Millard.

(4) Most of these correspondents of American nationality, moreover, are engaged in other activities, usually consular or commercial. This circumstance makes them peculiarly susceptible to the silent influence of the British social and official environment. Only those who are familiar at first hand with the peculiar conditions of Indian life and the rigors with which the British maintain their own caste system in that country, can realize the potency of the pressure that is thus indirectly brought to bear upon any American or European to conform to British political needs or expectations.

It is a fact of notable significance that in the recent crisis in India the most important, vital, outspoken but unbiased dispatches to reach the outside world from that country, were sent by American staff correspondents, like Webb Miller and Negley Farson, who had been specially sent to India to cover the news, rather than by any resident American correspondent.

Lastly, a special word must be said about the Associated Press because of the uniqueness of its arrangements for getting Indian news. The Associated Press is under a reciprocal agreement with Reuter for the exchange of news. What this means in actual practice is that the vast bulk of the news pertaining to India and the Orient, disseminated throughout the United States under the Associated Press slug, is news that has been gathered, edited and released by the very capable and efficient agency of Reuter, with headquarters in London.

Reuter, for more than a generation, has covered and specialized in the Oriental field. It happens, however, that for all practical purposes (and notwithstanding any technical caveat that may be entered) it has the character of a semiofficial British agency. Its psychology on imperial and foreign matters is necessarily colored by long and close association with the British Foreign Office and the imperial government.

Of course, the Associated Press draws upon resources and equipment other than its association with Reuter for Indian news, but the case in which this happens are rare. For example, in the recent crisis they dispatched one of their best men in the foreign field, James Howe, to India. But this happened only after Negley Farson of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, Webb Miller of the United Press and Charles Dailey of The Chicago Tribune, were aleady on the scene, and among them had contrived to give the outside world a picture, at once vivid and restrained, of the great and gruesome happenings in India. And some of their best stories these men were able to get out only by evading the British censor.

PT. SUNDERLAL'S TRIAL.

—:o:—

Sedition And Instigation Charges.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

Mr. Sunder Lal, an ex-Congress 'dictator' of Allahabad, was tried to-day in the district jail, by Mr. H. Bomford, the district magistrate, on the charges of sedition and instigating people to refrain from paying rent.

It is alleged that Mr. Sunder Lal, while presiding at a public meeting held in the Purushottamdas Park, Allahabad on Oct. 19, delivered a speech in which he attempted to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India. In the course of the same speech the accused is further alleged to have instigated a crowd of about 4,000 persons to refrain from the payment of rents.

Among the prosecution witnesses examined was Mr. P. H. Measures, the superintendent of police, who verified the complaint, which he had filed against the accused under the orders of the local Government. He also identified the signature of Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, the chief secretary, on the order sanctioning the prosecution.

Mr. Purushottam Das, an inspector of the C.I.D., who had taken the shorthand notes of the speech of Mr. Sndar Lal, verified the transcription of the speech, which he also read out in court. He said that 5,000 to 6,000 people were present at the meeting.

Mr. Naimulhaq, a sub-inspector of police, who had also attended the meeting, gave a purport of the speech of Mr. Sundar Lal, according to him about 4,000 or 5,000 people having attended the meeting. Mr. Naimulhaq said that at the outset Mr. Sundar Lal gave reasons for his inability to begin Congress work immediately after his release from the jail. He next thanked the foreign cloth dealers for co-operating with the Congress in stopping the sale of foreign cloth and at the same time he thanked the Cawnpore merchants for giving sufficient money in subscription. Referring to the talk of compromise, proceeding the witness stated, Mr. Sunder Lal said that he did not understand with whom there could be a settlement. The speaker said that when a dacoit entered the house of a certain simple person to rob and that person showed anxiety to protect his property and at the same time not to do any harm to the dacoit, there could in that case be no compromise between the dacoit and that man. But there was the possibility of a compromise if the Government withdrew the Salt Act, prevented the sale of foreign cloth in the country and prohibited the use of liquor by means of legislation. According to witness, the accused further said that no nation had any right to rule another nation. Referring to the order of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in respect of the non-payment of taxes, the accused said that if he had the reins of the province in his hands, he might have imposed conditions stricter than those imposed on behalf of the Congress, but as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had issued a certain order, no sepoy had any right to question it. The accused asked the people to remember that the stopping of rent was not an easy matter. With that movement the Government would also bring into play its full strength. Therefore, he told the people that if they were not prepared to undergo suffering, it was useless for them to bring on their tongue the name of freedom. In conlusion, witness said, the accused referred to the advantages of the use of Khaddar and 'charkha and directed the people to use them.

Asked by the district magistrate if he had delivered the speech read out in court and if the report of it was correct. Mr. Sundar Lal replied that he did not wish to participate in the proceedings and answer any questions. Mr. Sundar Lal had, however, no objection in signing the statement that he did not want to participate in the proceedings and he signed it.

The district magistrate then framed charges under section 124-A, I.P.C. (sedition) and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance. Mr. Sundar Lal refused to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses and produce defence.

The district magistrate reserved judgment.

Mr. Sundar Lal is already undergoing a sentence of one month's simple imprisonment in default of the payment of the fine of Rs. 50, to which he was sentenced early this week for the disobedience of the district magistrate's order prohibiting the passing of a procession before 10 p.m. within the Civil Lines during the 'Jawahar' Week celebrations.

Syed Majid Ali, Government pleader, appeared for the prosecution.—"Leader".

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SETTLEMENT IS BOUND TO COME.

—:o:—

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DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S MESSAGE TO YOUTH

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

In the course of his presidential address to the third All-Punjab students' conference Dewan Chamanlal said:—

Although my academic days are over—some filled with bitter memories of spiritual-suppressions others frangrant with the remembrance of great awakenings—yet I wish to believe that only with my last breath shall the restless, searchful, wandering days of my studenthood suffer you to hope for the majority man there is no greater spiritual satisfaction in life than in the pursuit and discovery of new ideas, no inquisition more agonising than their desuetude and decay.

In the pursuit of culture lies the greatness of a nation. A spiritualist like Mahatma Gandhi, a great poet like Tagore, a great scientist like Bose, a great physicist like Raman, a great scholar like Tilak—these and such as these make India great in the eyes of the world.

Now the first question to face in a gathering of students is whether the system of education that prevails in India is such as to provide that basis for culture which in its turn form the foundation of a nation's greatness.

I think only a casuist will deny the fact that in the educational system of to-day, your professors, your schools, your colleges, your universities, your 'media' and material of instruction conspire ruthlessly to turn yout either into decorative office-furniture or else into obedient upholders of every stupid institution which has ever disgraced the social and public life of our country.

The fact is that education has often meant nothing more than that it is the handmaid of economic exploitation. True learning is never sought. Text-books do not contain it. Class-rooms have become prisons and professors and schoo.-masters the warders.. And once with this poor equipment you are turned out into the world what is there for you who must earn your living, but perhaps long years of quiet drudgery in an office if you are lucky and ..ot even the consolation of the unemployment dole if you are not.

If this is the state of affairs I want to ask you, who are the innocent victims of this crime against your humanity, what is the reason for the continuance of the present system? There is an historical basis for this state of affairs. The air and object of British educational policy in India have been firstly to provide a secure basis for Government and secondly to provide cheap raw-material.

MULTIPLYING SCHOOLS.

It was, indeed, the declared policy of certain eminent men that the more thorough and complete the education imparted to the people of India "the better fitted they will be to appreciate the blessings of British rule" (Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Convocation address, Calcutta,) and indeed there was a time when a particular Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, wanting cheap clerks, writers and accountants, suggested the multiplication of schools on the ground that "the real mode to decrease price is to multiply the article" (Minute by Sir J. Malcolm). This process of multiplying the article in order to decrease the price is in great evidence to-day.

Now most of you will agree with me that it is useless at this hour to go into the merits of the historical controversy whether the system of education introduced into India was meant for the pure, undiluted benefit of the Indian or for the purpose of perpetuating a particular system of Government in this country. But when I am told that the British connection with India has been marked by progressive efforts to plan and apply an educational policy (Simon Report Volume I p. 379) I do not hesitate to remark that plan and policy have been wrongly conceived, that there is no true cultural basis for it that it has taken nearly eighty years (since Sir Charles Wood's despatch) to achieve a percentage of literacy over about seven, that every genuine educationist and well-wisher of this country must feel humiliated at the evidence of the type of education, which, as the writers say, has been conceived according to plan and policy. Let us face the fact that India will no longer be content in providing her sons and daughters to be utilised merely as so much raw-material for the purposes of a commercial system. A first rate nation cannot be built with third-rate material. The best that the world can give us must be placed at the disposal and utilised for the benefit of the younger generation, and the voice of men like Sir O. R. Parker should no longer be considered a voice in the wilderness, but indeed a strumpet-call to acton. A living contact must be created between the student and his professor, between the professor and world-thought. It is at our own peril that we shall aim at standardisation in educational product. Education like other industries must be rationalised.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Take, for instance, the question of politics. I remember the time when it was a crime in the parental eye to waste one's time scanning the columns of the "Tribune." Now-a-days it is the sons who privide politics for their parents. There are those who state that students must not meddle in politics. I do not know what they mean. Do they mean this that the day before a student achieves success as a graduate he shall have no opinions about the political life of his country, but that the day after he is free to do what he likes? If you are to take part in the great national awakening that confronts your country you must, as early as possible, learn to equip yourselves with knowledge and wisdom which should be placed at the service of your fellow-countrymen.

My political views may not be yours but I would be failing in my duty if I did not place before you such matters as strike me to be essential if in the end you are to do your duty in the shaping of a new India, for the question is bound to be asked of you. 'What part will you play in the reshaping of this new India and how far are you equipping yourselves for this great mission in life?'

LATHI CHARGES.

A great movement is now on foot for the purpose of fashioning the destiny of the people of India. In this bitter struggle many cruelties have been committed against the people in the name of law and order—cruelties that certainly could and should have been avoided—indeed it is necessary to avoid them in the interest of the future relations of India and Great Britain. The policy resulting in the present state of affairs in India, was described yesterday by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, as "a disintegration of order". It is much more than that. It is the awakening of the consciousness of the people of India to a realisation of the fact that they must manage their own household. Now to deal with this awakening justly should oe the chief interest and concern of statesmen. Lathi charges cannot destroy it. Filling the jails cannot bring about a settlement. And it is not thus that the Prime Miniter can satisfactorily believe that he is fulfilling his pledge to India.

THE DESPATCH.

In the despatch which the Government of India have published to-day it is made clear that there is neither going to be a cabinet wholly responsible to the central Legislature nor is the portfolio of Finance to be handed over to the people's representatives. We know to-day how far the Government of India are prepared to go to help us to manage our own household. Mahatma Gandhi demanded a guarantee that any conference called to settle the future of India must assure to India "the substance of Independence". Suppose such a conference had met with this preliminary guarantee and suppose it were agreed that the personnel were chosen in agreement with the leaders with due regard to the representation of every important interest and finally that the decisions of such a conference would find their way to the Statute Book, I ask, is there any one who believes that a settlement could not have been achieve?

LABOUR PARTY'S FEAR.

The fact remains that the Labour Party,—and I have it on the authority of its leaders, is not prepared to antagonise its opponents and go out of office on the question of India. The inevitable result must be that the three British parties will enter into a compact to find a common political denominator for India. I am doubtful, and I share his doubt with a large number of people, whether the result of such deliberations will satisfy India. The basis of the present discontent is the desire of India to be free and the denial on the part of the British to meet that desire in the manner in which towards the end they met it in Ireland. The language of hesitancy is still being employed. Stages of progress are still being conceived. But the fact is never faced that there is no longer any half-way house between the concession even of autonomy to the provinces and personal rule in India, for any scheme drafted has to be made to work with the willing consent of the people.

SETTLEMENT IS BOUND TO COME.

However dark the clouds may be a settlement has got to come. The will of the people of India has guaranteed that. There can be no settled life for the world with one-fifth of its inhabitants in the throes of turmoil. Over two million people in Great Britain are to-day on the unemployed list. British imports into India have dropped during the first seven months from over 100 crores by 25 odd crores—a significant figure when it is realised that Great Britain sells to India one rupee worth of goods out of every five that that country sells to the entire world. How long can the settlement be delayed?

And now you may ask: when the settlement is eventually reached how shall it profit the masses—the tillers of the soil, the producers of the nation's wealth, the men who with musical and brain will fashion the new India for us? Let me say this that there is no salvation for us in India except in the precepts and principles and doctrines of the creed of socialism. It is unconscionable that on the one side there should be the strange exhibition of untold wealth and on the other the spectre of starvation that millions should go hungry and the few live in the lap of luxury. Let us see to it that the new India pulsates with new thought and is builded with the brick and mortar of justice and equality.

COLOSSAL TASK.

And in this task—the task of fashioning a new India you are the vanguard. You must decide for yourselves each one of you according to his capacity and his light, the part that you will play in the national awakening. There is no high road to this destination. It calls for all the best qualities of discipline and organisation, of freedom of thought and righteous action. For it must not be forgotten that you have a colossal task in front of you. It is you who will have to settle down to clean your cities and your villages, to educate your masses, to free them from the terrible bondage of debt and despair of poverty and hunger of ignorance and disease—for you are the future—not the India that was but the India that is yet to be.

It is you my friends who will be called upon to sit in judgment upon your progenitors and in your turn it is you who will have to face the judgment of the generations to come. Any system, custom or convention that turns us into slaves and hirelings must go. Any institution which warps our intellect and denies us access to an appreciation of the noblest conceptions of humanity must be ended. We are each and all wayfarers on the road to destiny—the destiny that each one of us individually conceives. It is a thorny road. It is undoubtedly not strewn with flowers. But there is this satisfaction. It is the road we tread in the service of humanity. May you, my friends, be worthy of the service demanded of you for greater glory of India. "The Tribune".

C. V. RAMAN.

—:o:—

An Appreciation.

—:o:—

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, who has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, was born on November 7, 1888. Poet Wordsworth truly said that 'the child is the father of the man'. Even in his youth the signs of his future greatness were evident. He graduated from the Madras Presidency College at the early age of sixteen, standing first in order of merit. He took his M. A. degree at the age of eighteen and secured record marks. During his student days he made many beautiful experiments on longitudinal modes of vibration of a string which strongly impressed his professor. At the early age of sixteen, he first published in the Philosophical Magazine, in 1904, an original paper 'On the unsymmetrical diffraction bands due to a rectangular aperture.' In 1907 he stood first in the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Finance Department, and joined the service. When in service he always devoted six or seven hours daily to scientific investigation in spite of his strenuous work at the office. The late Sir Asutosh Mukerji was struck by his scientific ardour and originality. Asutosh's keen eye never failed to detect a genius. When that great educationist founded in 1915 the University College of Science at Calcutta he offered Raman Sir Tarak Nath Palit Professorship of Physics. Raman accepted it at great pecuniary sacrifice, and actually joined the University in July, 1917.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

At Calcutta he developed early experiments, the results of which were published in the "Physical Review." At the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, of which he afterwards became the secretary, he continued his experiments on the vibration of bowed strings. He showed that this type of vibration could be predicted if the point of bowing be known. He verified it by ingeniously devised methods whereby he imported a sudden velocity which decreased from one end of the string to the other.

WOLF-NOTE.

His dynamical theory of the vibration of the violin string is fully confirmed by experiments and is now universally accepted. The theory of the wolf-note as given by him has also been verified and is now the only plausible theory accepted by the scientists. At a particular pitch the sound vibration in the violin cannot be maintained by bowing, and the instrument then howls like a wolf—hence the name. It was he who first showed that the howling is due to large vibrations of the body of the violin followed by comparatively silent state.

OPTICS.

The earlier investigations of Raman in optics were about the blue colour of the sea. In 1921 he put forward a new theory of the origin of the colour of the sea and suggested that it was due to the molecular scattering of light. This theory is now generally accepted. Later on he interested himself in the structure of the chemical molecules. He found that the structure of the molecules was not the same in all directions. This want of symmetry is exhibited when a beam of light is passed througuh a group of molecules subject to the influence of an electric or a magnetic field. The molecule due to its electronic properties gets tilted when subjected to a field and this affects the passage of light rays through them. On the basis of these experiments he also gave a very interesting physical explanation of the theory of the colour of organic substances. He gradually acquired a high reputation in the scientific world both in India and abroad. In 1924 he was elected to the coveted fellowship of the Royal Society.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

He was one of the organisers of the Indian Science Congress and was twice the president of its physics section. In 1928 he presided over the Indian Science Congress in Madras and delivered a strikingly interesting and original address. He has travelled extensively, and is the recipient of many honours fro foreign universities. He received a knighthood last year in recognition of his scientific researches. Only three or four days ago we received the news that he has been awarded the Hughes medal of the Royal Society.

NOBEL PRIZE

Now the whole of India is honoured and elevated by the news that Raman has received the 'blue ribbon of science'—the Nobel prize in physics. The first Indian to receive a nobel prize was Raoindra Nath Tagore who got it in 1912 in Literature. Raman is the second Indian to get a Nobel prize, but he is the first to receive it in science. The discovery which has made him world-famous and has brought him this unique honour is what is known as the 'Raman effect.'

RAMAN EFFECT

Raman effect was first discovered on February 28, 1928, and it was first announced on March 16, 1928 in a paper titled 'New Radiation' which was read before South Indian Science Association, Bangalore. The blue colour of the sky has been a source of inspiration to scientists for a long time. The first explanation on rigid scientific lines was given by Lord Rayleigh (senior). The colour was explained as due to the preponderance of blue light in the light scattered in atmosphere probably by salt particles or even by air molecules. Raman first investigated scattering of light as early as 1921. Even as far as 1923 some observations made by Raman showed unmistakable signs of the existence of this effect. But Raman thought that it was only 'a special type of feeble fluorescence. It was in 1927 when Raman was engaged in working out a theory of Compton effect that the idea occurred to him that his earlier observations might contain something of much more fundamental importance than what was suspected before.

After a series of brilliant investigations the so-called 'Raman Effect' was brought to light on February 28, 1928, a memorable date in the history of Indian Science.

Raman illuminated a certain quantity of benzene placed in a flask by means of light from a very powerful mercury vapour lamp of three thousand candle power, which emits monochromatic light. The light scattered in direction at right angles to the direction of the beam was studied. A photograph of the scattered light showed that in addition to the colour contained in the original light from the mercury lamp, new colours were as it were manufactured by the benzene molecules.

In modern theories of light, radiation is pictured as being propagated in packets of energy. Raman explained his phenomenon in the following manner:—

The packet of energy colliding with the molecule mostly gives up a part of its energy to the molecule which is excited and the remainder is exhibited as a modifier colour.' Sometimes a more curious phenomenon happens If the packet of energy comes in collision with an already excited molecule the light quantum as it is called, instead of losing anything relieves the molecule of its extra energy and goes forward with increased energy. This phenomenon is exhibited by almost all the molecules and has thus proved a powerful instrument for the investigation of the inner structure of the molecules.

Thus the "Raman effect" has opened up a very prolific and vast field of research. Already more than five hundred papers have been written on the subject. It is hoped that further investigation will throw a flood light on many obscure problems of physics and chemistry.—"Leader."

MEMORIAL TO MR. BAPTISTA

—:o:—

What Is The East Indian Community Doing?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The death of Mr. Joseph Baptista, L.C.E., B.A., LL.B, Bar-at-Law, occasioned widespread sorrow and tributes to his work, worth, services, name and fame poured from various quarters.

A public General Meeting of all Indian Christians, Catholics and Protestants, was convened by Dr. Cosmas Fernandes, M.D., Messrs. P. A. Baptista, T. A Buell, F. A. C. Rebello and others and held in the Sir Ciwasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidence of Dr. A. G. Viegas the veteran Catholic Municipal Councillor of Bombay and in a very telling speech Professor Correia Alfonco suggested that a biography of the deceased patriot should be written.

Yet another Meeting of Christians, Indians and Europeans, was held at Bandra and it was decided that a cottage be erected at Nasik as a sanatorium for the convalescent as a memorial to the late Mr. Joseph Baptista which reflects credit on the leaders of the Mangalorean Society in Bombay and enhances their reputation for shrewdness.

The Catholic residents of Matharpakhadi had a Solemn High Mass offered and an office held and out of the funds subscribed for a scholarship is to be established to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Baptista.

I believe the Malabar Catholics also held a Meeting of condolence and offered a Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Baptista.

But what is the East Indian Catholic Community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein of which the deceased gentleman was the greatest ornament, figure and personality, conferring on than receiving honours from, it, by reason of his achievements, going to do to perpetuate the name of its most eminent and illustrious member? It has now many budding orators, anxious to secure name, publicity and popularity and even some men of wealth, vosition and solid quiet work.

I therefore suggest that a public general meeting of the Community be held and the question of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Baptista be decided to the honour and credit of the Community,—Yours, etc.,

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

Bombay, Nivember 12.

Should Women dread
the approach of a perfectly natural event?

NATURE never intended you to suffer unduly. Why is it then that so many thousands of women experience such pain and weakness?

Simply because the body lacks calcium.

That is the reply, supported by the best medical opinion. Calcium is the vital food of every body cell, and any shortage hinders the correct performance of all bodily functions, particularly those of women.

The use of KALZANA, the calcium-food, for a few weeks provides the whole system with all the *calcium* (lime) needed to establish that care-free, vigorous health that Nature intended you to enjoy.

But it must be Kalzana, as only in this scientific form (a combination of sodium-lactate and calcium-lactate) will the calcium be taken up and retained by your body.

Lose your dread—re-establish the functions on a normal basis by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen & Formamint.

High Class Ayurvedic Preparation
AGNISANJIVAN
For Indigestion, Loss of appetite and all similar complaints of the system. It is purely vegetable, mild and harmless. Highly recommended by Doctors and Physicians. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

AGENT :—
CHAMPSI NARSI & Co., Princess Street, Bomba
Office Agnisanjivan Karyalaya, 384, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MANGALDAS MARKET REMAINED CLOSED YESTERDAY.

—:o:—

Picketing In Fort Continues: More Arrests.

DR. HARDIKAR'S PLACE SEARCHED

The Mangaldas Cloth Market remained closed on Wednesday owing to the arrest and conviction of two Desh Sevikas the previous day. About fifteen Desh Sevikas went round the market with a view to picket, but as the market was closed they withdrew.

Picketing in the Fort Area continued by the volunteers. Three volunteers were arrested near E. Spinner and Co., Graham Trading Co., and the General Post Office on Wednesday morning.

The Bombay C.I.D. searched the house in which Dr. Hardikar is staying and carried away some badges of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Two Indian ladies buying foreign cloth in some silk merchant's shops at Hornby Road attracted a big crowd. The ladies unperturbed by the presence of the crowd, made their purchases and motored away.

PICKETING AT SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

People's Battalion Again!

The People's Battalion sprung a surprise on the employees of the Secretariat on Wednesday morning when Shirodkar P. R. (Capt.), Mr. Manjrekar J. N. and Mr. Manjrekar D. B. three volunteers of the Battalion started picketing the office. They stationed themselves on the stair case after locking up the lift-gate, and began shouting "Boycott Govt. Offices". Hearing their shouts some clerks, peons and Officers rushed to the spot and asked them to leave the place. On their refusal the Police were sent for and the picketers were marched off to the Colaba Police Station.

Congress Free Hospital

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The following are Receipts and Payments Account of the Congress Free Hospital. for the two months ending 31st October, 1930:—

RECEIPTS.

Donations Rs. 3,168-10-3; Interest Rs. 267-13-0; Contribution from Funds Rs. 5,920-9-8.

PAYMENTS.

Medicine and Surgical Instruments Rs. 1,353-2-0; Kitchen Rs. 623-13-3; Electricity and Gas 749 3 2; Wages and Salaries Rs. 2,558 7 9; Rent Rs. 460; Printing, Stationery and postages Rs. 2,570-11-9; Repairs to Motor Cars, Gari and Taxi Hire Rs. 269-10-6; Miscellaneous Expenses Rs. 442; Furniture Rs. 330. Total Rs. 9,357-0-11.

CONGRESSMEN ON TRIAL AT BANDRA

Sequel To "Jawahar Day" Celebrations

was asked what was his age he said he was 17.

Magistrate:—You are telling a lie.

Accused:—No. My age is 17.

Magistrate:—Tell the truth.

Accused:—I am 17 years old.

Magistrate:—But you have no moustaches.

Accused:—It is not in my power to grow moustaches. (laughter.)

Magistrate:—What is your occupation?

HIS PROFESSION.

Accused:—To break laws of the Government.

Before framing the charges the Magistrate called the police prosecutor, Mr. Nerurker to him and there were prolonged consultations between them. When the consultation had lasted for a few minutes accused No. 7 Sjt. Parmanand Kuvarji asked—"May I know sir why the Police Prosecutor is there? Magistrate:—Just to help me in framing the charges.

WHO IS TO FRAME CHARGES?

Accused:—Is the Court framing charges or the Police Prosecutor?

Magistrate:—Of course I am framing charges but the police prosecutor knows the prosecution evidence better than me and so he is just helping me."

The consultation lasted for some time more and the Magistrate charged accused Nos. 1 to 15 under Section 143 I. P. C. 188 I. P. C. and 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act. He also charged Mrs. Havevala under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

ALL PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

When the charges were read out to the accused almost all of them pleaded not guilty while some of them added that if patriotism and national service were crime they were guilty. Accused No. 7, Parmanand Kuvarji asked the Magistrate himself to answer that question. Accused No. 10 merely nodded his head to show that he pleaded not guilty and did not wish to take part in the proceedings. Some of the women accused stated that the procession was not organised by the Satyagraha Chavni. It was arranged by the local Congress Committee which is not an unlawful association.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

The boy accused Pathare said that he did not know what an offence meant.

Further hearing was adjourned to-day.

The case against those arrested at Khar will be heard on Tuesday next.

Twenty-nine persons—17 men and 12 women—arrested on November 16 at Ghatkopar on the occasion of the "Jawahar Day" were placed before Mr. G. K. Kudav on Wednesday morning at the District Superintendent's Office at Bandra.

All the accused except the first Mr. K. F. Mehta, a member of "The Chronicle" staff, were charged under Section 143, I. P. C., for being members of an unlawful assembly, Section 188, I. P. C., for defying the order of the District Magistrate under Section 144, Cr. P. C., and Section 17 (1) for helping in the operations of an unlawful association. The first accused was charged under Section 185, I. P. C., only.

STRONGLY GUARDED COURT-ROOM.

Admission to the Court was severely limited. Only a few friends and relations of the accused being allowed to be present. A strong police force guarded the approaches to the Court and a large number of friends and relatives of the accused including several women who could not get entry into the Court-room waited on the road outside.

All the accused except three, viz., Gopaldas Mody and Laxmidas Bhagwandas, two youngsters, and C. J. Jani, a student, the first two of whom were defended by Mr. Balsara did not take any part in the proceedings. They, however, gave their names and answered questons put by the Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE AS WITNESS.

The first prosecution witness was Mr. K. T. Chaubal, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla. In his evidence he stated that under the order of the District Magistrate he was present at Ghatkopar on November 16 at 7 a.m. He saw a crowd of men and women on the Maidan near Agra Road. Some of them were preparing to read extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech. The District Superintendent of Police was also present on the occasion. He informed the processionists that the celebration was banned by the District Magistrate under Section 144, Cr. P. C., and asked them to disperse. Upon this some of them dispersed while some remained on the spot.

"CHRONICLE" MAN UNDER ARREST.

The witness said that the first accused Mr. K. F. Mehta, a reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" was one of those who did not leave the place after the order to disperse was given. Those of the processionists who left the place did so shouting "Let the British Government be damned", "Let the Government go to dogs", etc. Those who remained on the Maidan were later dispersed by the police and some of them were put under arrest.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balsara witness said he did not know when the order under Section 144 was promulgated nor did he know when copies of it were pasted at different places. He could not say if any of the accused had national flags with them. Bhagwandas was arrested near the Police Station when he was returning from the Maidan. The prohibitory order was not promulgated through him. He himself got the order at midnight to be present at Ghatkopar the next morning.

Asked if the order was put up on the maidan witness said he saw one copy pasted on a telegraph-post. He did not see the copy anywhere else.

The remaining accused did not cross-examine the witness.

Mr. F. K. Mehta asked witness whether he had not shown him at the Police Station an authority from the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" that he (accused) was a representative of the "Chronicle".

Witness replied to the question in the affirmative.

Further hearing was adjourned till 8 a.m. on Thursday.

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BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

An urgent meeting of the workers of the Bombay Swadeshi League will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p. m. at the League's Office.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

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TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8 a.m. and 12 noon.—Gramophone records.

9-20 p.m.—Sunderbai's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Kenya Colony and Uganda, per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Friday, the 21st instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Calcutta Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th December next.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT.

The annual general meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) will be held on the 10th of December 1930 at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay at 5 p.m. (S. T.). All members are requested to be present.

SOCIAL SERVICE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Adjourned General Meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society Hall, Girgaum, Bombay.

PARSI BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The 7th Parsi National Boxing Tournament to be held under the auspices of our League will come off on Sunday (23rd inst.), at Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

LATE MR. GIRDHERLAL H. MEHTA.

The death took place on Tuesday night of Mr. Girdharlal H. Mehta, Solicitor, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, at the age of 64.

He passed his solicitors' examination in 1901 and became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal soon after. He was an able and experienced solicitor had a good knowledge of law.

YOUNG MEN'S SHIA ASSOCIATION.

The first annual sesson of the Shia Youth Conference is to be held at Multan from the 26th to 28th December, 1930. Prominent Muslim leaders have been invited to participate.

LADY PICKETER ACQUITTED.

Mr. Shanker Dhondu was arrested yesterday for distributing leaflets at the Post Office No. 13 opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, at Dadar.

Mrs. Lingubai Udumal, a lady volunteer, was seen patrolling in front of the shops of Messrs. Karanjia, Bhesania, and two others on the Hornby Road in the morning. The doors of the shops were half closed and there was little business done at the time. On giving information by Messrs. Karanjia the police arrested the picket. She was tried in the Esplanade Court. The Sergeant in charge said that she was picketing the shops, while the policemen who were with him said that she was not stationed at any particular place and was walking to and fro and there was no customer at the shops at the time. The Magistrate held that she was not picketing and acquitted her.

"F" WARD OFFICE RAIDED AGAIN.

Maruti Sakharam and Dhondoo Shivba, the Satyagrahi volunteers, marched to the office with a national flag from Lal Baug. They were shouting as usual. They opened the office and kept the flag flying. After 15 minutes they are arrested and marched to the Bhoiwada lock-up.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY 1931.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Previous Closing Rate	11.00
To-day's Opening Rate	11.00
Difference	Unchanged.
To-days Closing rate	11.07
Difference	plus 7

—:o:—

Broach exsecration A. M. Rs. 200.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY 1931.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.

Previous Closing Rate	5.90
To-day's Opening Rate	5.81
Difference	—9
To-day's Closing Rate	5.86
Difference	—4

Strike In Four Bombay Mills.

THREE THOUSAND WORKERS OUT OF WORK

Are Workers Penalised For Sympathisng With Congress?

A meeting of the operatives of the Standard Mills who are on strike for the last three days was held on Wednesday evening at Nagu Sayajee Wadi. Mr. S. L. Laud, the Centre Secretary of the G. K. Union, presided.

Mr. Tavde, the General Secretary of the G. K. U., while addressing the strikers, told them that their cause was just and they were rightly on strike. He said that it was the right of the strikers whether to resume work or to continue the strike. They are the best judge of the situation.

He warned the outsiders against breaking the strike which the operatives of the Standard Mills have so far carried on heroically. He appealed to the workers to help the strikers in all possible ways.

WAGE CUT OF 30 TO 40 PER CENT.

Mr. V. Patil, one of the workers on strike, who spoke next, made it clear to his fellow-strikers that they supported the Congress movement, but to their great surprise the Agent of the Standard Mills who is supposed to be a "friend" of the Congress had cut down the wages of the mill operatives in the weaving department by 30-40 per cent. He said that when they were on strike on Gandhi Day on the 5th instant, nearly 50 workers were deprived of their daily bread. They were thrown out of work.

Mr. Tayab Shaik, who spoke next, assured the workers that ultimately success would be theirs if they stood solidly together. He appealed to them to stand shoulder to shoulder and carry on the fight till victory was won.

After Mr. Paurkar and others has spoken, the meeting was dispersed.

3000 Workers Affected.

STRIKE IN BOMBAY MILLS.

About three thousand operatives of four Bombay mills struck work on Wednesday for one reason or the other. 150 men of the Weaving Department of the New Great Eastern Mill struck work as their jobber was suspended by the management and they wanted his reinstatement.

1,400 men of the Atlas mill struck work as they alleged that they were not paid for October, while about a thousand men of the Mule Department of the Assur Virji mill struck work because they thought they received comparatively less wages than they expected. The strike of the Standard mill continued on Wednesday and the mill was closed for the day.

SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD AMONG SCIENTISTS

Sir C. V. Raman Lectures On "Raman Lines"

An enthusiastic reception was given to Sir C. V. Raman, the winner of the Nobel Prize, when he addressed a large gathering at the Sir C. J. Hall on Wednesday evening. His subject was "New Raman Methods" of investigation with special reference to the study of the structure of solids and crystals. The lecture was made all the more interesting by lantern slides.

Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. He paid a glowing tribute to the lecturer. Every Indian, he said, was proud of the achievements of Sir C. V. Raman who to-day was one of the most distinguished scientists in the world. His researches in the realm of physics had met with the approval of the greatest scientists of the world who, in recognition thereof, had conferred on him the highest honour, namely, the Nobel Prize, which had been won only once before by another great Indian in the domain of philosophy and poetry.

AN INTERNATIONAL SUBJECT.

Sir C. V. Raman who was given an ovation on rising to speak said it was recognised that science at the present day was an international subject in which there was no division of intellectual interests into race, castes and creeds. Scientists all over the world were fellow-workers in a common cause, savants in the common search for truth.

"RAMAN LINES."

The speaker then showed on the screen a little picture which was a reproduction of the photo sent to him by the celebrated American scientist, Professor R. W. Wood of the John Hopkin's University, Baltimore. It was taken while the Professor was sitting in a perfectly dark room and photographed by the light of the mercury lamp which illuminated his thoughtful look on a small tube of glass containing liquid benzene. The same lamp which illuminated the physicist also illuminated the molecules of the liquid benzene in the glass tube, and he was looking at the instrument to study the "Raman lines" of benzene on the spectrum and the nature of the scattering of light. The picture was an indication of the true spirit of brotherhood among scientists in poring over the latest theories. The spirit of friendliness that pervaded the photograph was proof of the pride and eagerness that brother-scientists of the world evinced in the same field of investigation in which the lecturer was interested.

WHAT IS LIGHT?

The lecturer then related a very remarkable phenomenon which attracted the notice of one of his students, Dr. Ramanathan. In 1923 when Dr. Ramanathan was returning from Rangoon to Calcutta, he observed that the Bay of Bengal had a deep blue colour in certain places, and in others it was tinged with a brilliant green. He brought samples of the sea-water to his laboratory and examined them by passing a beam of sunlight through the water, and found that the greenish colour emitted was different from that produced by the ordinary scattering of light. This trace of green colour was also detected by him in the purest water also. The inference drawn by him was that the light in passing through the molecules of water was changed from blue to green. The speaker (Sir C. V. Raman) subsequently tried the same experiment with a solution of carbon tetrachloride and a mercury lamp, and it helped him to establish the new phenomenon of the diffraction of light known as the "Raman lines" which negatived the theory of light being a wave motion through space.

"RAMAN EFFECT."

The lecturer then described how the "Raman effect" on the spectrum afforded the scientist a new method of studying the structure of molecules and to ascertain and distinguish between the different kinds of forces which keep molecules and atoms in position in a crystal. For example, he pointed out the difference in the nature of forces which held together the molecules of a diamond which was very hard, and those of graphite which was very soft. Incidentally the lecturer explained how easy it was, by applying these tests, to make out a bad from a pure diamond. Further differences in the constitution of substantial having the same chemical formula were made very clearly perceptible with the help of his lines.

Concluding his lecture, Sir C. Raman made an earnest appeal to the young scientists to be true to their work and record their observations always as they came out though they appeared to be incorrect or baffling.

With a vote of thanks to Sir C. V. Raman the meeting terminated.

STUDENTS' SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

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HEALTH OF BOMBAY. During the 46th week of 1930 week ended 15th inst., the total mortality 405 was 1 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 16.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 46th week of 1929 when the mortality was 439 and death rate 19.6 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 543 and death rate 20.0.

THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION TO CLOSE.

It is resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their business to-day (Thursday) to take part in the public meeting that is to be held in the evening to protest against the inhuman treatment accorded by the police to the Indian women assembled at the Azad Maidan for the Flag Salutation ceremony on Sunday October 26.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1930.

THE PUPPET SHOW.

—:o:—

The so-called Round Table Conference, generally called a tamasha by knowing persons, may be more appropriately called a puppet show. The puppets are the Indian "delegates" and Mr. MacDonald is the arch wire-puller. Some of the puppets are blissfully unconscious of their position, others are conscious but unable to resist and a few, alas, seem to delight in being handled by eminent men on a world stage. Terrible, indeed, are the effects of long subjection to foreign rule. The show has been on for many days, yet few delegates appears to have seen through it. Last year some Liberal leaders like Messrs. Sastri and Sapru pretended to test the sincerity of the Conference by urging some terms as conditions precedent of their acceptance of the Conference. But later they surrendered all these terms including a general amnesty of political prisoners and an official assurance that the Conference was for the purpose of evolving a scheme of Dominion Status. While the earnest active leaders were yet in jail, the Liberal and other delegates proceeded to London without any assurance whatsoever about Dominion Status. Since then neither the King nor the Premier has given any such assurance. And the Government of India's Despatch, signed by Lord Irwin, in whose sincerity the Liberals put more faith than in the counsel of Congressmen, is now published and is rightly described as a constitutional fraud. Despite all these proofs of the hollowness of British promises the Liberal leaders at the Conference go on talking and talking as if they had been there only for that pastime. And one of them still deludes himself with the thought that "the Viceroy's heart is with us," though the Viceroy's hand is heavy on the Congress leaders. Dr. Sapru is now perhaps jubilant because Mr. MacDonald himself has assured him: "We shall stand by you." If Indian delegates have not seen through the Conference, Mr. MacDonald at least has seen through them and is twisting them round his finger.

Daily, since the commencement of the plenary session of the Conference, the so-called Indian delegates have been indulging in pointless platitudes but are deliberately reticent on the one point that matters, viz., the demand that full Dominion Status should be the basis of the deliberations of the Conference. This issue has been allowed to be side-tracked and the delegates have been cajoled into discussing at the very outset the details of the communal problem and airy generalities about a "Federal Scheme." As Messrs. Lalji Naranji and N. C. Kelkar remark in their cable to the Liberal delegates, the British authorities are confounding the issues and needlessly emphasising the differences of opinion among the various Indian groups. Lord Peel might be blunt but he spoke clearly and to the point when he suggested that so far as his party's view was concerned, there could be no going beyond the Simon Report. If the other British party representatives were as plain spoken, it would be clear to every Indian that the Conference was, as we have often said before, for the purpose of dotting the "i"s and crossing the "t"s of the Simon Report with the Princes so fitted into the scheme as to act as an effective dead-weight on the further progress towards full Dominion Status. The Princes are there at the Conference partly because they dare not refuse an invitation and partly because they hope to strike a bargain with British Indian leaders for getting the latter's support to their demand for "Treaty Rights" in return for their own support to the British Indians' claim for Swaraj. The communalists are there because the Government are their best friends. But we fail to understand why the Liberals are still there hob-nobbing with a Government that refuses even to put its cards on the table. Would they could at least refuse to act as puppets if only for the sake of the country which they profess to represent and whose interests they are betraying?

PENETRATING ANALYSIS

—:o:—

Mr. George Slocombe, who has become famous as the "Daily Herald" correspondent who obtained from Mahatma Gandhi the terms on which a truly honourable Indo-British understanding was possible, contributes to the latest issue of the "Nation", New York, a penetrating analysis of the present national awakening in India and of its far-reaching implications. To the American public, evidently becoming keener to know the facts of the Indian situation since the struggle in India assumed an acute form after Mahatmaji's historic march, Mr. Slocombe's observations should be far more helpful than the "dope" plentifully supplied to it by the Mestons and the Thompsons, specially sent out from Britain to retain American sympathy for the British bureaucratic administration in India. It should be also helpful to Mr. Slocombe's own countrymen. He assures them that the situation in this country "is not so bleak as it looks". But it will certainly be bleak for Britain if in that land the "advocates" of what Mr. Slocombe calls the policy of the "iron hand in the treatment of subject races" manage to retain influence over the conduct of Britain's Indian policy. Mr. Slocombe, however, has hopes in the "new political generation in England" which, he avers "believes that self-government is a just, logical and inevitable development of India's destiny" and that the fulfilment of this destiny "cannot be indefinitely postponed".

Let us see how far his hope is justified. Indians have plenty of patience, but they are in no mood now to wait in patience, hoping that plums will fall in their mouths through British generosity. Indians are busy shaping their own destiny and to this process, carried on under the inspiring direction of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Slocombe pays unstinted tribute. He notices the effectiveness of the weapons of non-violence and commercial boycott and says that with Gandhiji "they are not merely an ingenious recourse of a political opportunity, although an entirely selfless opportunism is not to be excluded from the complicated mental and moral personality of the Mahatma." That even an experienced and trained observer of political movements and personalities should have been baffled in studying Gandhiji's methods to win freedom for his countrymen is an illuminating commentary upon the helplessness of Western observers, accustomed to find force met by force, in understanding a movement for freedom based on Truth and Non-violence. But Mr. Slocombe has on the whole succeeded in this difficult task remarkably. He notices the "triple miracle" Gandhiji has achieved. His movement "has taught the meek and humble Hindu" to be a stoic ready to suffer physical pain. It has brought on the side of non-violence "the fierce and war-like Pathans of the North-West Frontier and the incredibly proud Sikhs of the Punjab." And what impressed Mr. Slocombe most was the "third miracle"—"the steady elimination of the religious and race prejudices which have hitherto divided India and the breaking down of the immemorial caste system." There is "no mistaking", according to Mr. Slocombe, "of the truly national character of the Nationalist movement in India." And he pertinently observes, regarding the weapon of the commercial boycott that if it lasts for another year "most of the material advantages of British rule in India will have disappeared." Then will arise truly an opportunity for India's self-imposed trustees to carry the white man's burden for altruistic purpose! But it is not the practice of "missionaries of Empire" to pursue their vocation without receipt of dividends.

THE EGYPTIAN UNREST.

—:o:—

King Fuad of Egypt has chosen unwisely. He has indicated in his latest decree a clear desire to rule as an absolute monarch unmindful of the huge democratic forces opposed to him and to the coterie led by Sidky Pasha. The Royal Decree abrogates vital articles of the Constitution, introduces a radical change in electoral procedure and will result in rendering the Egyptian Parliament, merely "a marionette-theatre." Herr Arthur Koestler, a former correspondent in Cairo of the "Vossische Zeitung" contributes to that journal an article entitled "Egypt's fateful hour," in which, drawing upon his long experience of Egypt's politics and his intimate knowledge of Nahas Pasha's views and the ambitions of the Wafd Party, he declares that the Egyptian people will employ "every means available to them" of fighting against this menace of loss of a democratic constitution "which they won after years of struggle and at the risk of many lives." The German publicist observes that "the man with the lion's voice," Nahas Pasha, had assured him that no constitution and no government which the Wafd, which meant nine-tenths of the Egyptian people, refused to support could endure even for a year. King Fuad during the time of Lord Lloyd in Cairo could depend upon British bayonets. "British bayonets marched with the King and against the Wafd which at the time dominated Parliament." But although King Fuad managed to get rid of the Nahas Government, he will, says Herr Koestler, never manage to destroy the Wafd. And British policy under Sir Percy Lorraine, is a policy of indifferentism. But against this "indifferentism" or "strict neutrality" Prof. Makram Ebeid Bey, Secretary-General of the Wafd, offers a trenchant protest. He says:—

> "The British theory of 'strict neutrality' cannot apply in actual fact so long as there is a British army of occupation in Egypt and so long as it is claimed by the British Government that British military or moral intervention is necessary whenever foreign lives or interests are attacked or merely threatened."

And he concludes that this British neutrality is "an arm against the people, for the people have no remedy against autocracy." Evidently a Labour Government finds it convenient to utilise this "neutrality," throwing to the winds its repeated declarations of sympathy with people who wish to attain "self-determination." Is it a revenge upon the Wafd for breaking off the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations over the Sudan question?

REVERSE COUNCILS.

—:o:—

It is stated that the Government of India are selling Reverse Councils to keep up the exchange. Exchange has been getting weaker for sometime past and two days back the tone was even weaker than usual. There is such an uncertainty about its future course that bankers are, it is said, not willing to fix exchange after March 1931. Government remittances have lagged far behind the usual requirements, exports are not still brightening up and there is a general dislocation of trade. In view of the combination of all these factors, it appears to be improbable that the exchange will remain steady unless Government adopt measures to prop it up. One of these measures will be the sale of Reverse Councils, which means the frittering away of India's gold as happened at the time of what was described as the "organised loot," the sale of the Reverse Councils, in 1920. It was the sad experience of the Government of India that even after the sale of the Reverse Councils and the frittering away of gold to the extent of Rs. 36 crores, exchange could not be maintained at two shillings, the then statutory ratio, and Government had to allow it to go its own way. This alternative is still open to Government. The question is whether in such an eventuality exchange will stop at 1sh. 4d. or even go lower down. Whatever happens, Government must take into confidence the public and specially the business community, which has got every right to know what steps they are taking with regard to this exchange question.

CRUDE IDEAS OF PENOLOGY.

—:o:—

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court reduced on appeal the sentence on an accused, a prisoner in Arthur Road Jail, Bombay, who had gone on hunger-strike and on being charged with "wilfully disabling himself for work", was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Jangalwala, Presidency Magistrate—to 14 days. The High Court's decision will be an unpleasant reminder to the public how crude are the notions regarding penal reform held by certain magistrates and we hope it will serve as a lesson to the latter. The accused had contended that he had gone on hunger-strike because his complaints regarding diet had not been heeded and he had denied that he desired to shirk work. To impose upon him, in the serious of his health the severe penalty of six months' rigorous imprisonment for a protest which is after all a technical breach of law was a gross miscarriage of justice.

SJT. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM

—:o:—

A Sketch

(BY H. C. M.)

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, the prominent Sind leader, who was arrested a few days ago at Karachi for speaking in a public meeting in defiance of the District Magistrate's order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., belongs to a distinguished Amil family. He is the nephew of the late Dewan Dayaram Jethmal, a distinguished pleader and the foremost political worker in Sind, after whom is named the D. J. Sind College of Karachi. Sjt. Jairamdas had a brilliant career both at school and college and was called to the Bar. He sacrificed the prospects of a lucrative career at the Bar and joined the early band of national workers in Sind. During Mrs. Besant's Home Rule agitation he edited the "Bharatvasi" and was the right-hand man of the late Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri. He took a prominent part in the Non-Co-operation movement and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for an article in the "Hindu" the prominent Nationalist paper in Sind. While in Yerowda Central Prison, he was flogged for sympathising with the Satyagrahi prisoners, who had been beaten by the authorities. His conduct on this occasion won the admiration of Mahatma Gandhi, who writing later in the "Young India" said: "I swear by Jairamdas, truer man I never found." After release from jail, Mr. Jairamdas was invited by Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai to edit the newly-started "Hindustan Times" and the position which the paper now occupies in Northern India owes not a little to the fearless and thoughtful writings of Sjt. Jairamdas. From Delhi, Mr. Jairamdas was called to Sind in 1927 to contest a seat as a Congress candidate for the Bombay Council from the Lower Sind Non-Muslim constituency. He was elected to the Council and there made a name for himself by his penetrating study of Land Revenue and other allied problems. He was held in high esteem both in non-official and official circles and was a member of the Public Accounts Committee. Early in 1929, he resigned from the Council at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, and became the Honorary Secretary of the newly-appointed Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee. At Lahore, he was elected a member of the Congress Working Committee. During the early days of the present movement, he received a bullet in the thigh, while pursuading the crowds to disperse, when the police all of a sudden opened firing. Soon after his recovery, he was arrested at Bombay on August 2nd along with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Tilak Day procession and was awarded three months' imprisonment. He was released on the 5th of this month and has been re-arrested after a respite of hardly twelve days. Mrs. Jairamdas, who is the sister of Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, A.J.C., a member of the Special Court of Inquiry into Bombay Strikes, is also an enegetic social worker and has been doing useful work for the propagation of Swadeshi in Sind.

FAIR PRICE FOR COTTON A NATIONAL QUESTION.

A PLEA TO SAFEGUARD AGRICULTURISTS.

(BY JAGJIWANDAS DOSABHAI)
Member, East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

It is a well-known fact that India is an agricultural country. Almost 80 per cent of her teeming millions directly or indirectly depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. Of all the agricultural products Cotton is of great importance because it has come to be universally acknowledged as a cash crop for the agriculturists.

The question of fair price of Cotton differs from questions of prices of food-stuffs inasmuch as growers keep with themselves a large proportion of food-stuffs for their own use, while they completely dispose off Cotton for cash. It is from this cash that the growers pay land tax to the Government and purchase ordinary necessaries of life. The happiness and well-being of the farmers, therefore, primarily depends upon their obtaining remunerative value for their Cotton crops. Needless to state that, under such a happy state of affairs, the farmers would have a better purchasing power and this would make for greater prosperity amongst merchantile community as well.

The question of securing better or adequate prices of Cotton is, therefore, a question of national importance. It would be callous, in the face of the grim importance of this question, to brush it aside by pleading that the subject would be governed by the law of Supply and Demand.

CAUSES OF INADEQUATE PRICE OF COTTON.

Ordinarily the unremunerative prices of Cotton are attributed to more or less well-known causes such as,

(1) The ruinous rate of exchange,

(2) High railway freight,

(3) Inadequate financing facilities, and

(4) The incidence of Land Tax.

It is, however, not so well-known except amongst those actually engaged in the cotton trade that the constitution and the working of the East India Cotton Association are equally responsible for the sufferings of the agriculturists.

The Brokers in their representation to the Cotton Contracts Act Inquiry Committee have rightly stated that under the present deplorable condition of trade, "the dice is heavily loaded against them (farmers) and as already stated the constitution of the trade is in favour of those interested in keeping the prices of the cotton below the level of fair remuneration." Brokers further emphasize that "any constitution of trade under which the producers of cotton are not secured fair and remunerative prices, would not only be inequitous and unfair but also prejudicial to the best interest of the nation."

I would like to whole heartedly endorse the opinion of the brokers on this question. The present deplorable condition of the cotton growers and traders is a positive proof. It is idle and fallacious to say that the deplorable situation is due solely to world-wide economic depression, because the world-wide economic depression is only a recent development, whilst lower parity of Indian Cotton has had to be contended with ever since the inauguration of the East India Cotton Association.

INDO-AMERICAN PARITY.

If we compare monthly average price of Broach fully good (Hedge contract), (it being a barometer for the Indian Cotton), with monthly average price of American Middling (Future) during the last eight years, we find (a) that in few instances the price of Broach Fully Good was equal to parity, (b) that in rare instances it was higher in parity, and (c) that in majority of cases it has consistently worked lower in parity.

With a view to be more specific, I propose as an illustration of this point to compare the yearly average price of Broach Fully Good (Hedge contract), with the yearly average price of American Middling.

To work out parity, we should have some fairly workable standard. It is generally accepted that the spinning value of Broach Fully Good, is in the vicinity of 84 per cent of the spinning value of American Middling.

Adopting this standard and converting the yearly average value of Broach F. G., into its corresponding value in terms of pence per pound at exchange 1/6 and deducting Liverpool freight and other handling charges at 40 pence per pound, we arrive at the following tabulated results:

Yearly average price of Middling Americans in pence:—

1924	15.71
1925	12.25
1926	8.67
1927	9.24
1928	10.50
1929	9.90
1930	7.43

Yearly average price of Broach in pence:—

1924	11.90
1925	9.76
1926	7.07
1927	6.95
1928	7.86
1929	7.93

Approximate percentage of Broach value as compared to American Middling (100 per cent.):—

1924	76 per cent.
1925	79 "
1926	82 "
1927	75 "
1928	75 "
1929	76 "
1930	73 "

Price of Broach F. G. higher or lower in parity in terms of Percentage:—

1924	10 per cent. lower.
1925	7 " "
1926	2 " "
1927	9 " "
1928	9 " "
1929	8 " "
1930	13 " "

CAUSES WHICH SCARE AWAY THE PUBLIC FROM THE COTTON TRADE.

I would try to enumerate and discuss briefly several causes which have worked to scare away the generality of buyers (investors and speculators) from the cotton trade and developed selling mentality resulting in narrowing the demand and consequently depressing prices:

(1) PREDOMINANCE OF VESTED INTERESTS.

This predominance is achieved through (a) constitutional drawbacks already discussed in my last contribution, (b) buying and selling on extensive scale in which ordinary Indian merchants on account of lack of equal financial facilities, are unable to compete with the highly organised vested interest class, (c) various obscurities, uncertanties and vagueness prevalent in the trade serve as invisible advantages to vested interests, while they constitute an effective barrier against the entry of the general public in the cotton trade, and lastly (d) vested interests of buyers achieve predominance through several indirect means, e.g. patronising influential persons by giving them preference, while buying actual cotton, and placing greater amount of forward business through them.

(2) INADEQUATE VOICE OF BROKERS.

Public through better experience have come to learn that in the constitution of the E. I. C. A., their agents viz., Brokers, having no adequate voice are unable to secure justice as against vested interests predominant in the constitution.

(3) UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

Under the present Bye-laws of the E. I. C. A., a seller is not bound to give delivery, while a buyer is bound to take delivery. If a sellers falls to perform his promise of delivering stipulated cotton at due date, he is absolved from his obligation if he pays penalty and clears differences, but if the buyer fails to perform his promise of taking delivery, when cotton is tendered, he is posted as a defaulter and loses his membership and cotton tendered to him is cleared by public auction at his cost and risk. There is no earthly reason for this inequitable distinction between rights and liabilities of sellers and buyers.

In refreshing contrast to the position here, I would invite attention to the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange (Rule 7), under which intentional default in delivery entails expulsion from membership in addition to penalty.

This inequity is responsible for discouraging investors and bull speculators from the market, and for leaving the agriculturists mostly at the mercy of the consumers.

(4) HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Present Hedge contracts are so made as to permit of a number of vastly different growths to be tenderable. India is not financially strong to work such broad hedge contracts. Moreover varieties of growth in India being numerous, few and broad hedge contracts are injurious to interest of growers. The inevitable result is to scare away the generality of prospective buyers or turn them into sellers. In this connection the mentality of the custodians of our premier industry viz. mill-owners, is well illustrated by their demand for still further broadening of hedge contracts. Naturally, under a broader basis, cotton would be cheaper for reasons already indicated. It is high time the mill-

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Unholy Pact.

We had pointed out on the occasion of Lord Irwin's "delegates" leaving for the London "Tamasha" that these unrepresentative representatives of India will be cajoled into accepting pseudo-Dominion Staus—at a price. They will be asked to agree to a pact according to which Britain can hope to secure preferential entry into the Indian market. It appears that Mr. Jayakar has already fallen into the trap. Commenting upon the suggestion in the "Daily Telegraph", London, that "in return for self-government India should offer Imperial Preference", the special correspondent in London of the "Hindu" says: "The concluding part of Mr. Jayakar's speech shows that this idea can be met with reciprocal sympathy." He even throws out the bait: "If some formula on these lines could be evolved I should have no hesitation in prophesying the success of the Conference". What this correspondent, an Englishman, and Mr. Jayakar forget is that the Congress, in other words, the overwhelming mass of Indian political opinion, will never agree to accept such a pact.

Madras Governor's Threat.

Addressing the first session of the newly constituted Madras Legislative Council, the Governor of Madras duly sang the praise of the "Round Table Conference" regretted that a certain section had boycotted the Conference but added that the section "is only a small fraction of the millions of the population of India." Is it quite so small a fraction when actual civil resisters may be numbered in lakhs and when Government find it necessary to forbid meetings to protest against the Conference? The Governor declared that "Government could not and will not hesitate to use all the resources they think necessary to oppose" the Congress Movement. Evidently nine Ordinances have not proved effective. The Governor may ascertain from Mrs. Cousins whether the Congress is losing its hold on the affections of the people.

A Magistrate's Whim.

The Sub-Magistrate of Villupuram, has scented danger in the singing of national songs by the members of a dramatic company. He served an order under section 144 on the proprietor of the company and his troupe forbidding the practice. He says in the order: "The members of the Sabha wear khaddar and Gandhi caps with national brooches, and if to this such songs are added and their significance explained, a perfectly innocent audience might at any time be roused to action, especially in these days of a general exhibition of sympathy with the civil disobedience movement, and none can foretell what the probable consequence of such an action would be." The Sub-Magistrate and his masters are worthy of each other. And we should not be surprised if the Viceroy would issue Ordinances specifically penalising the use of Gandhi caps and the singing of national songs.

Comparative Values.

Prof. C. V. Raman has rightly observed that national awakening has got other fields than politics in which it can show itself. And he is also right in his remark that scientific endeavour has certainly a national value. But when he proceeds to speak on the comparative values of politics and science his opinions may be challenged. Both the Free Press and a correspondent of the "Hindu" report the Professor as having said "I have heard it said that what Indian scientists, particularly physicists, have done has helped more to raise the estimation of India in the world than recent political events". That has, indeed, been said by, among others, some Anglo-Indian papers. But does the Professor accept the view? If he does we have to say at least this that the view has to be accepted with some reservations. Comparative values have to be determined with some reference to the needs of the times. The Professor may judge for himself whether or not political emancipation is the most urgent need of India and if so, whether political agitation is less important than the analysis of rays.

CASE FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

I. L. P. To Stand By India

LONDON LETTER

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY, M. P.)

By Air Mail.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

We have had our first "Indian Day" for questions this season. No doubt, cables will have been sent of the principal questions and replies, but it is often the details which are of significance, so I will record the most interesting points.

Capt. Wedgwood Benn informed Mr. Wardlaw-Milne that it is not the intention of the British Government to formulate proposals for the Round Table Conference. He told Mr. Wellock and Mr. Freeman that imports into the United Kingdom from India fell during the first six months of this year by £4,492,000 compared with the corresponding period last year, whilst the imports into India from the United Kingdom fell by £7,692,000—that is by approximately 20 per cent. From May (the beginning of the Civil Disobedience campaign) to September the fall of Indian imports to the United Kingdom was £515,000 and of British exports to India £8,567,000. The remarkable fact about these last figures is the manner in which Indian imports to the United Kingdom have been maintained, whilst British imports to India have fallen.

HARD ON KENYA INDIANS.

Mr. Benn replied to a question by Major Graham Pole that the representation of the Indian community in Kenya before the Joint Committee of Parliament on the subject of British policy in East Africa will be primarily a matter for the Indians in Kenya. He added that he had seen in the Press that the Indians had decided to send a deputation to London but stated that the Committee must itself determine what evidence it would take. Mr. Benn also said that he was in communication with the Government of India regarding the presentation of its views to the Committee. I may make the comment that it seems very hard upon the Indians of Kenya that they should have to go to the expense of sending a deputation to London with no certainty that it will be heard by the Committee.

"MUTINY" AT MEERUT.

I put a question to Mr. Benn regarding the "mutiny" of the prisoners at Meerut, rumours of which have reached this country. The Secretary of State promised to provide me with such information as investigation has revealed. I asked whether it is the case that prisoners have been put into bar-fetters and flogged; but Mr. Benn only repeated that he would give me all the information he has secured. Earl Winterton objected to my saying that the Meerut prisoners have been awaiting trial for 16 months and Mr. Benn supported his view that "the trial is proceeding." When I asked whether it is not the preliminary investigation that is so far proceeding; Mr. Benn remarked that "it is part of the trial."

NOT HOPEFUL OF R. T. C.

Mr. Mardy asked what is the total number of persons in gaol in India in connection with the Civil Disobedience campaign, how many of them are women, and the numbers in categories A, B, and C. Mr. Benn was not able to differentiate between men and women, and his figures for most of the Provinces were not later than August. Even so, he reported that 23,136 persons had been convicted of offences not involving violence. Of these, 20,011 were in category C.

DON'T DESIRE ATTEND R.T.C.

Whilst I have been writing this letter my "whip" has been to ask me whether I wish to have a ticket for the opening of the Round Table Conference. I think he was a little surprised when I replied that I am indifferent to its proceedings and do not desire to be present. My disappointment about the hopelessness of the present conference is deepened by my knowledge that if more enlightened policies had been pursued during the past twelve months, enabling the Congress delegates to be present, it might have been an occasion of great hope.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Commonwealth of India League proposes to send a letter to the Indian members of the Conference, supporting the claim for Full Dominion Status. The League has recently endorsed the Gandhi-Nehru Peace terms, but it still advocates Dominion Status as a solution. The Chairman of the League is Mr. Peter Freeman, M.P., the Vice-Chairman is Mrs. William Graham, wife of the President of the Board of Trade; and the Parliamentary Secretary is Mr. James Mardy, M.P. I understand that the view of the officials is that whilst India's right to scede from the Empire should be recognised, Dominion Status is the practicable and desirable settlement.

INDIA OFFICE PROPAGANDA.

In a recent letter I told you of the small conference which I called of friends of India, with a view to issuing a News Bulletin to all members of Parliament and other influential people, giving a faithful record of what is happening in India. The executive appointed by this conference has met this week, and Reginald Reynolds reported considerable progress in making arrangements. We hope very shortly to be publishing our first issue, so that public men and women in this country may have no excuse for remaining ignorant of the repression in India. This afternoon I have had tea with an Indian who has just come to this country from America. He expressed his surprise that the British public appears to have less knowledge of what is going on in India than American people. The American newspapers are publishing fuller and more accurate reports, and he states that the news-films showing the police attacks on Indian processions and peaceful meetings are having a very big effect in America. British people are not allowed to see these films without the deletion of the most revealing scenes. The India Office has exerted its influence to get the film company to cut the films considerably.

I have just left an extraordinary interesting meeting between members of the Left Wing group in the House of Commons and London members of the National Congress. Ten of our Socialist M.P.'s have had dinner with a similar number of Indians. James Maxton was unufortunately unable to be present until the end of the gathering owing to another engagement, so the duty fell upon me to preside. I reiterated I. L. P. support for the independence of India, emphasised the non-representative character of the Round Table Conference and the need to find a basis of agreemnt with the Congress, and pointed out the difficulties of British Socialists, who must necessarily give first attention to unemployment however keen we are on the Indian question. That is one of the incidental arguments against attempting to rule a country 7,000 miles away.

MR. GOSWAMI'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, in a perfectly worded and impressive speech, said that the Round Table Conference was so constituted as to make a settlement acceptable to India impossible. He admired personally many of the Indians who were attending the Conference. With two of them he had worked closely. But political principle must come before personal atachments, and the truth was that participation in the Conference involved the repudiation of the self-respect of India. The British authorities had visited upon the presence of Princes, because they knew that no agreement with Britain to which the Princes were a party could be satisfactory to India. It would be impossible to establish a democratic constitution for India in which autocratic Indian States were a part. He knew that some of the Indian Princes themselves were now realising this and were beginning to turn their minds to a settlement with the national cause in India rather than with the British Government.

Mr. Goswami insisted that India must work out its own freedom but suggested to British Socialists that as a matter of their own honour they should protest against the British oppression of India. He desired a settlement even at this late hour. Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus had indicated the terms upon which they would be ready to enter a Conference. The central point was the right of India to scede from the Empire. He noticed that Prof. Gilbert Slater had suggested a postponement of the Round Table Conference so that the Congress delegates might be included on this basis. If the I. L. P. could secure that, agreement was still possible. But whether agreement came soon or late, India would in its own strength win its freedom.

NO NEED FOR NEGOTIATION.

The second Indian speaker was Miss Yusuf, who won the respect of everyone present by her clear mind, her courage, and her depth of thought and insight. Her main point was that independence is the only solution psychologically possible for a self-respecting India. She stated frankly that she did not want Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference, even if the right of India to scede was recognised. India's constitution was a matter for India. Let Britain recognise that she had no right in India; then there would be no need for negotiation. All that would necessary would be arrangements for the speediest possible British withdrawal.

Mr. A. W. Haycock, M.P., then intervened. Mr. Haycock is not actually a member of the I. L. P. group, but was invited to be present becausue he sometimes votes with us. He denounced movements for national independence, whether political or economic. Racial differences, he insisted, are not fundamental. Internationalism is the world's need. Dominion Status is equivalent to independence. Why should India go through bloodshed for a slogan?

W. J. Brown, M.P., Secretary of the I. L. P. Parliamentary group, replied faithfully to Haycock. Internationalism is impossible whilst Imperialism continues. Dominion Status would be a spiritual surrender for India. He agreed that Congress participation in the Round Table Conference and an immediate settlement would be bad for the ultimate and fundamental freedom of India. It would involve a compromise which would destroy the real dynamic of the Indian movement.

BALDWIN'S SON FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Oliver Baldwin, M. P. (son of the Conservative Leader, but one of the most courageous of Left Socialists) also replied to Haycock. He reminded Haycock that he had been active in demanding that the British Government should change Britain's financial policy, whatever the rest of the world did. If Britain had the right to such economic independence, how could it be denied to India? Baldwin declared himself completely in favour of Indian independence.

After other Indians had spoken, Mr. E. F. Wise, M.P. (one of the ablest I. L. P. leaders) said that British Socialists must openly advocate the right of India to independence if India desired it. He urged that every possibility of a settlement should be explored, because it was only after India had won political freedom that she would be able to progress towards social and economic freedom.

MAXTON JOINS CHORUS.

Just as we were breaking up, James Maxton, M.P., joined us. He declared emphatically for the independence of India. There might be some reason for Canada and Australia being linked with Britain as Dominions, but there was no reason why India should be. Indians belonged to another race and culture, and they could render the greatest service to mankind and to themselves by insisting upon independence.

The gathering was a great success and it was the general desire that similar meetings should be arranged.

"Jawhar Day" In Bagalkot

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HUBLI, Nov. 18.

The Bagalkot Physical Culture Institute under the Hindustani Seva Dal has been sealed.

On the 16th instant, on the Jawaharlal Day Mrs. Seetabai Balvalli held a public meeting where Jawaharlal's speech was read. The police arrived just after the close of the meeting.

Since that day a police guard is kept day and night to watch the doings of the present lady "Dictator" Mrs. Seetabai Bawalli.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Mr. Brailsford To Give Evidence On Saturday

MEERUT, Nov. 18.

When the conspiracy case was resumed this morning M. G. Desai submitted application for postponement of examination of Mr. Brailsford as defence witness till 22 November. The accused supported the application by a telegram received from Mr. Brailsford saying that he could be present on the 22nd instant. The Court granted the request. Sergeant Littlewood of Bombay C.I.D. deposed that on a certain night he saw accused Spratt with another man, whom witness first took as a Jew but who subsequently turned out to be Fazal-e-Illahi alleged co-conspirator in the case. Witness found both of them talking outside the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, but soon after Spratt went away towards the Y. M. C. A. while the other man went in the opposite direction. Witness becoming suspicious followed this man who soon stopped in front of Lund and Blockley, Jewellers. This further aroused suspicion of the witness who going to the man inquired of his name. The man told him that his name was John. This being unsatisfactory witness asked the so-called John to follow him to the police station. On the way to the police station the so-called John gave witness his full name as John Charles. Eventually he told witness that his name was Fazal-e-Illahi. Witness had found some Communist literature from the person of Fazal-e-Illahi which he returned to him then and there.

Further examined by Mr. Kemp witness told the Court that in April 1926 he had examined the passport of one Campbell who subsequently figured in a forgery case at the Bombay High Court who was alleged by the prosecution to be another conspirator in the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, Littlewood stated that he had known Sandwell for two years or more. To his knowledge Sandwell and Inspector Darojinsky were acquaintances and not friends. Witness had never been to Sandwell's flat but had information when Mr. Bradley had left it. So far he knew Bradley's room in Sandwell's flat were never searched by the police. Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley witness stated that he met Sandwell very frequently, but never by appointment. Witness was told by Sandwell that Bradley was after something but he (Sandwell) did not know what it was. Though it was not his duty to intercept letters he did so when he was asked to do it. He, for instance, remembered intercepting Bradley's outgoing Christmas mail in 1928. Witness said it was a very usual thing for police officers to take letters from the post office of a person under censoring orders.

Inspector D. V. Karnik of Bombay who was next examined stated that he had intercepted a number of letters which formed part of the prosecution exhibits in the present case. Among the letters he had intercepted was one from M. N. Roy to the Editor of the "Socialist." The Court then rose for the day.—A. P.

R. T. C. "TAMASHA" IN LONDON

(Continued from Page 1)

partnership on account of their services.

Lord Peel was amazed that so little regard was apparently paid to the report of the Statutory Commission which he considered was a great controbution to the great problem. It had been treated in some respects as a reactionary document. He contended that it was in many respects a very revolutionary document, for instance, take the question of the proposed introduction of full self-government in the provinces. (A Delegate—"Absolutely Bogus").

Lord Peel contended that the change therein proposed was most far-reaching. He asked whether it was unreasonable that while the Provinces were adjusting themselves to the new conditions there should not be a substantial change in the Central Government.

He concluded by expressing the opinion that a unitary Government was hardly possible. He therefore favoured the Federal System. He was of opinion as regards the relation to be established between the Indian States and the Provinces that the Report of the Government of India seemed somewhat out of date in contemplating the establishment of such a scheme as a remote possibility of the future, and not of the present.—Reuter.

A TREMENDOUS GAIN.

Lord Peel felt that the idea of some sort of a Federal Union between Princes and Provinces, as indicated by the speeches at the Conference, notably that of the Maharaja of Bikaner, had grown rapidly, and had enlisted much sympathy of great sections of opinion. That seemed a tremendous gain. The idea was so fruitful that it would be a misfortune if some foundations for carrying it out could not be laid at this Conference. He submitted that they should work in that direction, and concluded by stressing the vast importance of bringing India sooner or later into an equal part of the great community of the British Commonwealth.

Sir Hubert Carr speaking for Europeans of British India said they were thoroughly in sympathy with Indian aspirations. He warned his hearers of the danger of too rapid changes. He advocated a Federal Government but doubted whether the Central responsibility was possible at present. He emphasised the importance of international confidence in any government of India.

ANGLO-INDIAN VIEWPOINT.

Col. Gidney favoured a Federal Government. He suggested immediate provincial autonomy with freedom to federate with the State so as eventually to form a strong responsible and representative Central Government. He emphasised the need for full protection of all minorities, and asked that there should be no reduction in the number of posts that Anglo-Indians held in Services, that educational grants should not be lowered and liberal assistance should be given to enable them to obtain adequate education to enter higher services.

VIEWS OF SMALLER STATES.

The Chief Sahib of Sangli on behalf of the smaller States supported the idea of Federation.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The Chief of Sangli called the attention to the interests of smaller States and said that their cases would require investigation to fit them in a scheme which might ultimately be framed so that they might enjoy all its benefits.—B. O. W.

FEDERAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

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Representatives Of States And B. I. Delegations.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The meeting of the States and the British Indian Delegations have appointed representatives to the Federal Relations Committee. The former's representatives consist of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Alwar, Col. Haksar, Sir A. Hydari, Mr. Mirza Ismail, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari representing Baroda, Sir Manubhai Mehta, and Sir P. Pattani, while, representatives of the British Indian Delegation are Dr. Sapru, Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Dr. Shaafat Ahmed, Sir M. Shafi, Messrs. Fazlulhaq, Jayakar, Ujjal Singh, Gavin Jones, Ahbedkar Bhupen Mitra, Moonje and Sir A. P. Patro.

SPEAKERS AT THURSDAY'S MEETING.

The Maharaja of Patiala, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Dr. Moonje, Mr Ujjal Singh and Sir A. P. Patro will speak at to-morrow's plenary session.—Reuter.

Business Committee's Action Criticised.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

It is learned that at to-day's meeting of the British Indian Delegation some comment was made on the action of the Business Committee in recommending the appointment of a Committee to consider the structure of a Federal system for the Government of India, and objection was [illegible] that it had apparently ruled out the unitary system before the plenary [illegible] it. It is [illegible]nt is likely [illegible]e present [illegible]nds.—Reuter's

TO-DAY'S MAMMOTH PROTEST MEETING.

Ex-Mayor Presides: Prominent Citizens To Address.

The Sheriff having declined to convene a meeting in response to the requisition sent to him by the citizens of Bombay, the requisitionists have now decided to hold a public meeting to-day (Thursday) at the Azad Maidan at 5-30 P. M. (S.T.). Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

The following are a few of the signatories to the requisition:-

Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee.
Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Sir Lallubhai Samaldas.
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Lalji Naranji.
Walchand Hirachand.
K. R. P. Shroff.
Chunilal B. Mehta.
Rajendra Somnarayan.
B. N. Karanjia.
Haridas Madhavdas.
Mathurdas Vissonji Khimji.
S. N. Poochkhanawala.
Durgdatt Sawalka.
Shivpratap Joshi.
Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas.
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
J. J. Kapadia.
E. R. Hirjibehedin.
Mohanlal M. Desai.
Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji.
M. C. Javle.
Meyer Nissim.
H. F. Maniar.
L. R. Tairsee.
Mahomed M. Killedar.
Manu Subedar.
K., S. Tyabji.
Jamnadas M. Mehta.
Nalini Suthankar.
Poonsi H. Meisheri.
J. A. Lalljee.
J. A. Collaco.
J. P. Dutia.
J. C. Setalvad.
Bachubai Lotawala.
K. S. R. Iyer.
Narayanlal Bansilal.
Vithaldas Kanji.
Vithaldas Damoder Govindji.
N. M. Ratji.
S. L. Silam.
Govindji Vallabhdas.
J. B. Boman Behram.
Dost Mohammed Khairaz.
Gordhandas Dhanji.
K. Natarajan.
M. C. Chagla.
S. A. Brelvi.
Hussein B. Tyabji.
A. R. Dimtikar.
Dr. Jivraj Mehta.
K. Ebrahim.
M. A. Karanjawala.
and others.

SPEAKERS' NAMES.

Among the speakers who will address the public meeting today (Thursday) will be:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji.
H. R. Hirjibehedin.
Lalji Naranji.
S. A. Brelvi.
M. C. Chagla.
K. Natarajan.
Meyer Nissim.
Mrs. Temina Joshi.
Rajendra Somnarayan.
L. R. Tairsee.
Walchand Hirachand.
Mohanlal M. Desai.
Dr. K. K. Dadachanji.
Jethamal Narandas.
B. G. Horniman.
and others.

Agenda For To-day's Maidan Meeting.

The following will be the agenda of to-day's public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at Azad Maidan at 5-30 p. m. to protest against the conduct of the Bombay Police to Indian women on Sunday 26th October.

AGENDA.

1. Election of President.
   Proposed: by Mr. S. A. Brelvi
   Seconded by: Mr. Mathuradas V. Khimji.
2. President's speech.
3. Proposed by: Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E.,
   Seconded by: Mr. Meyer Nissim.
   Supported by: Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mrs. Temina Joshi, Mr. K. Natarajan, Dr. K. K. Dadachandji, Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Durgadutt Savalka.

Resolution:

(1) That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically protests against the unchivalrous, brutal and inhuman treatment accorded to the Indian women who had assembled at the Azad Maidan for the Flag Salutation ceremony on Sunday October 26, and strongly condemns in particular the action of the police in taking a number of women outside the City limits and leaving them there uncared for and unattended.

That this meeting considers this act of the police as an insult to India's womanhood and in defiance of all canons of decent and civilized behaviour.

4. Proposed by: Lalji Naranji.
   Seconded by: Mr. L. R. Tairsee.
   Supported by: Mr. Harjivan Walji, Jethmal Narandas. Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Dr. S. K. Vaidya.

Resolution:

(2) This meeting calls upon the authorities to take action against the officials concerned and to issue orders that there shall be no further repetition of such incidents.

5. Proposed by: Mr. Walchand Hirachand.
   Seconded by: Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin.

Resolution:

(3) That the chairman of the meeting be authorised to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor General of India the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State of India and to the Secretary of State for India and to the League of Nations.

6. Vote of thanks to the President.
   Proposed by: Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer.
   Seconded by: Mr. J. C. Setalvad.

Call To Captains Of Volunteer Corps

Captains of different volunteer Corps working under the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps, are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan to-day (Thursday) at 4 p. m. (S. T.) with their volunteers in uniform, for maintaining peace and order in the meeting there, that will be held under the auspices of the citizens of Bombay.

"R. T. C. HAS NO RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR INDIA."

Government Of India's Proposals Offer No Prospect Of Settlement.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Seventy-eight British and Indians attended a dinner to-day at the Abdulla Restaurant under the auspices of Gandhi Society to celebrate jointly Devali and Id.

Dr. Walter Walsh, Chairman, emphasising the almost universal non-violence in India, said the Gandhi movement was bringing together Hindus, Moslems, Christians and Sikhs on the same plaform in a manner full of promise for the country's future. All were eager to show reverence to the great Indian leader.

Mr. John Paton, Editor, "New Leader", representing the independent Labour Party, said if the present repression provoked violence, the Government must bear the responsibility. The Round Table Conference had no right to speak for India whose people would justly repudiate any agreement not based clearly on self-determination. What ever happened to this Government, India could rely on Independent Labour standing by her.

The Imam of the Woking Mosque congratulated the Gandhi Society on establishing this united front of all religious communities, whereas previously these festivals were celebrated separately. Such unity would promote national freedom by breaking down unnatural barriers.

Mr. G. S. Dara who organized the dinner read sympathetic letters from Messrs. Maxton, Lansbury and others.

The Government of India's Despatch was dismissed by all the speakers as offering no prospect of settlement.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

Reported Dumping Of American Cotton In Bombay

—:o:—

A WARNING TO INDIAN MILLOWNERS

(From Our Special Representative)

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The new cotton crop is about to move in this country and the present prices are far below the cost of production. Thus the cotton growers are likely to face another disastrous year. The demand for cotton is slow and although the statistical situation is strong it is very likely that as soon as the new crop begins to arrive, there is likelihood of stocks going up, as the demand in all probability will be below shipments and consumption by our mills. The natural result of this situation will be a further fall in the prices of raw cotton. Money market is keeping tight and ruined economic condition of cotton growers will force distress selling.

DUMPING AMERICAN COTTON.

In such an unfavourable condition, it is understood that large quantities of American cotton are on their way to this country. These arrivals are likely to be about 10,000 bales by the end of the next month.

This dumping in of American cotton by interested parties will add to the prospective weakness and will ruin our cotton growers. This cotton will result in a decline in the premium of staple Indian cottons and will be consumed by our mills at the cost of Indian cotton. When Indian cotton crop at this time of the season is likely to meet all requirements of our mills, these imports will have a disastrous effect on the cotton trade. Our mills are expecting Indian cotton growers to buy Swadeshi cloth, while they are not ready to help cotton growers by consuming Indian cotton.

WARNING TO MILL AGENTS.

Indian mill agents who use American cotton or their so-called Swadeshi cloth and exploit the patriotic sentiments of the people will be digging their own grave in the long run. While public bodies are making herculean efforts to compel the Government to come to the rescue of the cotton growers who are unfortunately hard hit by world trade depression and inflated exchange ratio, it is nothing short of suicidal selfishness on the part of mill agens to use foreign cotton, while indigenous cotton is rotting for want of buyers. The country has not sacrificed in vain to tolerate this preference to foreign cotton, when the whole nation has embarked upon a comprehensive programme of boycott of foreign cloth. This back-door tactics will neutralise the effect of the boycott of foreign cloth and will in turn affect the reputation of the mills as well as their trade. When the public came to realise such malpractices, they will rather prefer to purchase honest Khaddar instead of spurious Swadeshi cloth. Also the cry of "Buy Swadeshi" equally applies to the mill-owners also. In fact, it should begin with the mills at first. The mill-owners will be dealing a blow to the purchasing power of a section of their own clientale if they throw the Indian cotton growers overboard by preferring foreign cotton. Financial as well as patriotic considerations should debar the mill-owners from having resort to such a course in future.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19.

Dumona, Stockwell, Karachi.
Yamagata Maru, Sakurai, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.

C/Venice, De, Calcutta.
California, Smart, Liverpool.
Benton, Odam, Calcutta.
Borneo Maru, Asow, Kobe.

LOADING.

Nov. 19.

Steamer Ranchi for China and Japan.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Stirmiels for Hamburg.
Steamer Hibro for Calcutta.

S.S. Dumana:—The M. M. & Coy.'s steamer Dumana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Yomagata Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yomagata Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Venice:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Venice, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. California:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer California, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Borneo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Borneo Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

S.S. Manjila for London:—100 cwts. turmeric finger, M. Bhuta & Co.; 4,100 cwts. groundnut oil oil cakes, J. Travers & Son.

For Marseilles:—510 cwts. groundnut seed, E. Virji & Co.

S.S. Dumana for London:—2,000 cwts. linseed oil cake, 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, C. Bapubhai, 8,035 cwts. groundnut oil cake, J. Travers & Sons; 7,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, Steel Bros.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

For Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal Co.; 70 bales cotton fly, M. Mafatlal & Co.; 58 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 384 cwts. groundnuts, E. Virji & Co.

For Havre:—1,015 cwts. mustard seed, T. S. Thadani & Son; 110 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.

S.S. Kondekirk for Hamburg:—7,000 cwts. groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 3,000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.

For Antwerp:—3,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, 500 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. B. Oomerbhoy.

For Malmo:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Arabia for Genoa:—6,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Berla Bros.; 100 ton iron scrap, G. Gabriel.

For Marseilles:—2,000 ton manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.; 5,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S.S. City of Venice for New York:—20 cwts. gum shiraz, 37 cwts. gum olibomum, E. Virji & Co.

For Philadelphia:—53 bales wool for carpets, Shamji Mal.

S.S. Genova for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—2,100 bales cotton raw, N. Fatehally; 217 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha Co.; 174 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 900 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 531 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—243 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw Vakharia & Co.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Gill & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

S.S. City of Venice from New York, Agents F F Campbell & Co.:—600 bdle copper sheets; 390 cases medicine; 48 cases cells; 317 cases batteries; 40 cases playing cards; 47 cases files; 28 cases typewriter; 100 cases goals; 39 cases motor cars; 72 cases tires; 287 cases old clothing; 100 cases aloes; 930 cases coppers; 886 cases newspaper; 190 cases fertilizer materals; 50 cases syrup; 1,000 cases starch; 53 cases brass; 17 cases venegar; 32 cases lamps; 95 cases auto parts; 147 dms. paraffair scale; 995 dms. lub oil; 180 dms. lub greare; 30 dms. mineral oil; 96 dms. chemicals; 486 bars silver.

From Marseilles:—300 kgs. lead ora; 160 bales brand; 200 cases tiles; 195 cases mineral water.

From Allexandria:—211 bales Egyptian cotton.

From Port Said:—147 bales cotton.

S.S. Bankura from Busrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—3,534 bags wheat; 220 bags dates; 48 bags poppy nos; 702 bags wash; 51 bags almonds; 30 bags skin.

From Mohmarh:—269 bags almonds; 268 bags kharkhas; 147 bags dates; 176 bags attari; 702 bags gum; 149 bags raisin.

From Koweit:—30 bales wool.

From Bushire:—339 bags p. seeds; 137 bags assofoctida; 606 bags roria; 438 bags gum; 90 bags gum treqacarth; 39 bags almonds; 53 bags kernals; 50 bags mineral water.

From B'Abbas:—200 bags dates; 45 bags attari; 35 bags wrosts; 30 bags pistas; 109 bags rarin; 87 bags assoforted.

From Muscat:—227 bags dates; 78 bags pomagranatas.

From Charbor:—116 bales mats.

From Gwadar:—138 bales mats; 9 cases fish.

From Pasine:—45 cases fish; 23 cases mats.

From Karachi:—34 cases prowns.

S.S. Vesna from Busrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—41 bags galls; 20 bags almonds; 256 bags; almonds; 256 bags marh; 102 bags wheat; 22,452 bags dates; From Karachi:—23 bags almond nuts; 257 bags dry fruits.

FAIR PRICE FOR COTTON A NATIONAL QUESTION.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

owners realised that to low prices of cotton mean cut-throat foreign competition and utter lack of purchasing power of the masses.

(5) INVISIBLE BEAR RAIDS.

Under the cloak of bonafide "hedge sales" exporters are alleged to manage to keep the prices of cotton low in their own interests. Exporters who ought to be natural buyers in the forward market, since lately have, it is freely alleged, developed a habit to sell heavily hedge contracts first to depress prices and then buy ready when prices are depressed. This system is also responsible for low prices.

(6) UNSATISFACTORY SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND APPEALS.

Under the present system competence and strict impartiality on the part of the surveyors is the exception rather than a rule, because each party is allowed to nominate his surveyor. Numerous buyers, rather than submit to a survey being held by unskilled and unqualified parties, prefer to liquidate their contracts of purchases instead of demanding delivery. This system in the opinion of the Cotton Brokers' Association, also operates to discourage buyers.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS.

(3) Heavy handling charges.
(b) Lack of publicity,
(c) Non-recognition of Tejimandi transactions which would have the effect of popularising the purchase of cotton,
(d) Uncertainty as to basis and differences of tenderable growths, and uncertainty as to established principles in fixing spot rates.
(e) Heavy straddle and speculative sales,
(f) Absence of "certified stocks" and "certified godowns:" All these factors have discouraged generality of buyers, and kept prices of cotton below a reasonable level.

Merely to remove the causes enumerated above will not be sufficient to safeguard growers' interests. The well-organised vested interests can be expected to adopt new and subtle ways of exploitation. Even representation of growers on the Board of Directorate would not be sufficient. The formidable safeguard is suggested by the Brokers in their representation in the following words:—

"The introduction in the Memorandum of the Controlling authority, i.e. amongst the aims and objects to be therein set out, of the following aims and objects, in the interests of the producers:—(1) To see that the producers of cotton obtain remunerative prices for their produce and (2) To stop, if possible, and otherwise to check, in every possible way, all operations which directly or indirectly contravene this object." Until and unless these safeguards are made a part of the constitution of the Trade, so that any operations tending to injure farmers' interests could be readily stopped or checked, it would not be possible to afford any real protection. If these principles are embodied in the constitution, growers may rest assure that from the Trade itself they will find hundreds of persons (having similar interests) holding brief for their cause and successfully fighting in the most effective way any attempt that may prejudice their interest. In absence of such a provision there would be nothing with which forces of disaster can be combatted.

DUTY OF GROWERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

Growers should not be made to rely for their interests mainly on fairness and impartiality of those who wield power in the Cotton Trade and whose interests conflict often with their duties. I would, therefore, strongly urge upon the Growers' Representatives now sitting on the Inquiry Committee to see that safeguarding of growers' interests is made an intrinsic principle of the Constitution of the Trade which is now on anvil.

It will be argued that in the constitutions of the other Cotton Markets of the World, there is no such provision for safeguarding the interests of producers of Cotton. The proper reply to such an argument will be that the other countries are not to the same extent dependent for their livelihood on agriculture and that in no other country are the agriculturists so steeped in utter ignorance and object poverty as to make them easy prey to exploitation to the same extent as in India. The disease is so acute and deep rooted that its removal deserves special remedial measures.

DEVOLUTION OF POWERS FROM WHITEHALL TO SIMLA.

NO NEED FOR INDIA COUNCIL

The following are further extracts from the criticism of the Government of Bombay on Simon proposals.

"The Government of Bombay are also unable to agree to the proposals regarding the manner in which the Imperial army is to be utilised for internal security purposes. If the suggestion that the demand for troops for internal security should only be put forward by the express authority of the Governor of the province concerned or, in cases of emergency, by the Minister in the first instance, subject to the demand being endorsed at the earliest possible moment by the Governor, is accepted, it would appear inevitable that where an emergency arises requiring the aid of Imperial troops, there will almost certainly be delay in obtaining them. The Minister would hesitate to take the responsibility of calling for them without first obtaining the Governor's assent; and the unwillingness of the military authorities to take any part in the suppression of civil disturbances,—which is notorious and at the same time understandable,—would probably lead them to insist on the Governor's orders being obtained before they would supply the troops required. The delay might have very serious consequences for the civil authorities. The further suggestion that as a safeguard against excessive use of the military, financial adjustment should be made between provincial and central revenues, if necessary, by arbitration, would inevitably entail a still further risk of delay in demanding troops in cases of emergency. While fully realising the necessity of troops only being employed in absolutely the last resort the Government of Bombay fear that, if they knew that, in the event of the emergency not proving so serious as they anticipated, the Presidency might be involved in heavy extra expenditure at the instance of the army authorities, who would, in all proability, take the line that the calling in of troops had not been justifiable, both the Governor and the Minister would be tempted to put off calling in military assistance to the last moment, when it might perhaps, in some cases, be too late to be of any use at all. The risk involved in these recommendations appears to call for very careful consideration.

"The Government of Bombay are of opinion that the present statutory power of the District Magistrate to call out troops for internal security purposes should be retained as it facilitates prompt action in cases of emergency when delay would often lead to very serious consequences.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE.

"The Government of Bombay, subject to the remarks which follow, accept the general principles laid down relating to the distribution of revenues. The only controversial one from the point of view of Bombay is the proposal to distribute the centrally collected taxes on the basis of population. This is a principle which the people of the Bombay Presidency have always resisted for the obvious reason that while their population is only some 8 per cent. of the whole population of British India their percentage of expenditure is about double this. On the other hand, it is recognised that the *percapita* basis of distribution is the simplest automatic test which can at the same time command public confidence and suitably benefit the backward provinces.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

"The Government of Bombay have no comments to make on the proposed constitutional machinery. It seems to follow naturally from the general recommendations of a federal scheme of Government. They only desire to point out that the desirability of dispensing with annual Finance Bills when there are no changes in the taxation suggested, referred to in Chapter 1, Part IV (paragraph 160) of the Report, applies with even greater force to the proposed Provincial Fund. They recommend that the legislation imposing the excise duties should not be voted every year but only when the inter-provincial Finance Council has decided to make proposals for changes, which make it necessary to do so.

"In regard to the separation of Provincial Balances, the statement in paragraph 310 is not in accordance with the views on provincial autonomy hitherto generally accepted by Provincial Governments and referred to by the Reforms Enquiry Committee in 1924. But the Government of Bombay do not wish to press for the immediate separation of balances, and agree that the question should be left open so that any Provincial Government which desires to do so could be permitted hereafter to maintain separate balances subject to suitable arrangements being made as to detail. They assume that the Government of India would take steps in the meantime to carry out the suggestion made in the Report that no undue profit shall be made out of the business for the benefit of the Central Government.

FUTURE OF THE SERVICES.

"As regards the retention of All-India recruitment by the Secretary of State for the "Security Services," and possibly for the Irrigation and Forest Departments, the Commission have differed from the recommendations of the Lee Commission who came to the conclusion that when a department is transferred All-India recruitment by the Secretary of State in it should cease. If the Statutory Commission's recommendations for the Provincial Governments are approved, all the departments will be transferred to the control of Ministers. The retention of All-India recruitment by the Secretary of State for these departments will entail the anomaly of the servants of a Government responsible to the legislature being appointed by an authority outside India, especially in the case of Indians. The Government of Bombay by a majority, therefore, adhere to the recommendation which they made to the Indian Statutory Commission that, in future, recruitment for the All-India Services should be carried on by the Central Public Service Commission. They consider that a European element is still required in these services and that if recruitment is carried on by the Central Public Service Commission officers of the required standard will be obtained provided there is a guarantee of continuity of service and of reasonable protection by Governor-General in Council. They consider that the emoluments of the officers recruited by the Public Service Commission should be votable. The minority is of opinion that recruitment by the Public Service Commission will not result in candidates of the required attainments and qualifications being obtained and is in favour of retention of recruitment by the Secretary of State. A suggestion was made for the consideration of the Government of India that recruitment by the Secretary of State for All-India Services should be continued for 10 years at the expiry of which the question should be reconsidered.

"As regards the Commission's recommendation that the Secretary of State should continue to have the power to prescribe the number and conditions of appointment of I.M.S. Officers to be employed in the provinces, the majority of the Government of Bombay feel that the principle adumbrated for the other Services should be adhered to in the case of the I.M.S. also. They realise, however, that in the case of the I.M.S. there are implications in connection with the Army which may make it difficult to do this.

THE HIGH COURTS.

On principle, and still more on administrative grounds, the Commission's proposal to centralise the High Court cannot be accepted. The relations between the Bombay High Court, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and the Local Government have been cordial and the Government of Bombay do not think that any case has been made out for a change in the existing arrangement.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

"The Secretary of State for India will continue as the agent of Parliament in all matters relating to the affairs of India and it is, therefore, necessary that he should have the powers proposed to be conferred on him to enable him to discharge his duties under the Constitution. But the Council of India which is attached to him as an advisory body stands on a different footing. Though in theory intended to keep the Secretary of State informed of the existing conditions in India and to advise him on questions relating to the affairs of India of which it is intended to have knowledge and experience, it is unable, by virtue of its constitution, fully to fulfil the object for which it was constituted. It is liable to be out of touch with existing conditions. Its members are appointed for a term of years and seldom live in India after their appointment. The 'pros and cons' of each problem are so thoroughly examined in India that it does not seem necessary to have a separate advisory body in London. Indian opinion entitled to consideration is against its continuance. The Government of Bombay are of the opinion that, in pursuance of the goal towards which India is advancing, it is advisable to transfer powers, as far as possible, from the India Office to the Government of India. The Secretary of State might have expert advisers on the remaining minimum number of subjects—the Services, Finance and the Army. Differences on questions of high policy between the Imperial Government and the Government of India should be settled by negotiation as suggested in paragraph 359 of the Report. Two Honourable Members are in favour of the retention of an India Council reduced in size and with limited duties.

INDIAN OPINION ON THE SIMON REPORT.

"As regards paragraph 5 of Mr. Lewis' letter in which he asks for an estimate of the reception which the recommendations of the Commission have received in the Presidency I am to state that this reception has been almost uniformly adverse. In quarters where the proposals have not been summarily rejected as unsatisfactory, they have been described as disappointing retrograde, and reactionary. Even moderate opinion seems to have been gravely disappointed with them. The extremists will, of course, have nothing to do with the Report and have expressed no opinions save those of the bitterest enmity. They condemn it as nothing less than an insult to India and an instrument to perpetuate foreign domination over the country.

"The Liberals, Responsivists and the Indian Mercantile Community have been only a degree less severe in their condemnation of the recommendations. They recognise that there are good features therein, but say that these are largely matters of detail and that in essentials such as the constitution of the Central Government, Indian control of defence and the Army, control of finance and fiscal policy, the responsibility of the Central Government to the Central Legislature, freedom from interference of the Secretary of State and control over the Services, the Report suggests no advance. The recognition of the unity of British India and the Indian States and the need for a federal system of Government embracing both has met with some approval.

What may be termed public orthodox Mahomedan opinion is a little more favourable, but goes little beyond the point where the recommendations appear to aid the Mahomedans in their desire to avoid Hindu ascendancy. Similarly the non-Brahmin party publish statements express disappointment with the proposals. On the whole, it appears that no section of Indian opinion in this Presidency regards the Commission's Report as much more than an item for discussion at the Round Table Conference.

"The Press holds much the same views as those given above. Practically all vernacular papers barring a few unimportant and uninfluential ones, have severely condemned the recommendations as inadequate, out of date and even retrograde. Of the English papers while the 'Indian Daily Mail' and the 'Bombay Chronicle' have condemned it as inadequate and an affront to India the "Times of India" has taken a moderate view.

LADIES ARRESTED IN CALICUT.

—:o:—

Protest Against Bombay Police Excesses.

JAWAHAR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALICUT, Nov. 16.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was served on nine lady volunteers of Calicut yesterday prohibiting them from taking out a procession to-day. It would appear that a ladies' procession was arranged for this morning as a mark of protest against the Bombay police conduct towards women volunteers on October 26 and to celebrate the "Jawahar Day." The ladies decided to defy the prohibitory order by taking out the procession this morning.

Long before seven in the morning, huge crowds thronged on all sides of the Verkot house from where the procession was to start. A batch of about thirty policemen armed with lathics led by a Circle Inspector of Police and two Sub-Inspectors was present on the scene. Mr. M. P. Narayan Nair, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and a few C. I. D. officers were also present.

At about eight, a batch consisting of about a dozen ladies and nearly as many [illegible] came out of the house carrying [illegible] and singing national songs. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Police officers advanced towards them and the former had a talk with Srimathi Kartyayani Amma the captain of the batch. Finding the women unprepared to return, the police arrested five of them and took them in a bus. The crowds, thereupon burst into appeal of "Jais." A police officer who tried to snatch the national flag off the hands of Srimathi Karthyayani Amma was prevented from doing so by the latter. While she left the place, Srimathi Kartyayani appealed to the women of Kerala to carry on the struggle. In the midst of "Jais," the arrested persons were led away from the spot.

The following were the arrested ladies:—Srimathi K. Kartyayani Amma, B.A., Srimathi E. Narayani Kutty Amma, B.A., Mrs Samuel Aaron (wife of the K. P. C. C. President), Srimathi V. Madhavi Amma, Srimathi Kavu Amma.

It is understood that the trial of these ladies will take place to-morrow.

Vigorous foreign-cloth picketing is expected to commence from to-day. Hartal is being observed as a protest against the arrest.

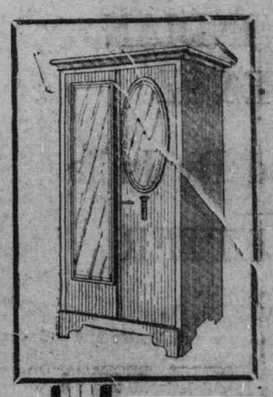
KING HUSSEIN ILL.

—:o:—

Report Of Death Denied.

An Official telegram from Cyprus where King Hussein is ill denies the report from Baghdad that he is dead, and states that his condition is unchanged.—Reuter.

[illegible] earlier message from Baghdad wrongly stated that King [illegible] was dead.



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THE WEAPONS OF NON-VIOLENCE.

INDIA'S EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT TO WIN FREEDOM.

George Slocombe writes in "The Nation", New York:

There is no mistaking the truly national character of the Nationalist movement in India. The fever of nationalism has spread to all classes and all communities. Bankers and mill-owners, lawyers and professional men, bazaar traders and mill workers alike have plunged into the struggle with a passionate conviction that the time has come to stake all on winning the coveted prize of liberty. Even the peasant in the villages, those innumerable villages with their intense personality and infinitely stratified local life which are peculiar to India, reacts to the emotional wave that reaches him from the towns. In Gujerat the peasants have for some years been in the forefront of the national struggle, under the leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel, who has been called the "Lion of Gujerat." The still unburied memories of previous struggles with the collectors of land revenue will make their resistance to the collection of this tax during the coming winter exceedingly stubborn.

PEASANTS' AWAKENING.

But in other regions there are many signs that the peasant has at last been awakened to the consciousness of the struggle hitherto waged principally in the towns. He has become vaguely aware of the world economic forces and the competition of other units within the British Empire which have combined to reduce the value of his wheat crop. He has become acutely aware of the currency policy of the Government of India which has resulted in the steady depreciation of the value of silver and in consequence of the peasants' hoarded savings. But more than all this, the force of a dimly understood national solidarity has him in thrall. He has been caught up in the wave of mystic, emotional, and political sentiment which is sweeping over India like a new religion, a religion of which the prophet, leader, and deity is Mahatma Gandhi.

DEVELOPING TOLSTOY'S CREED

Tolstoyans are familiar enough with Mr. Gandhi's creed of non-resistance. But whereas in all the emergencies which Tolstoy contemplated, the passive resister found himself actively attacked or compelled to take part in an act of aggression, Mr. Gandhi has carried the doctrine of non-violent resistance several stages, although perfectly logical stages, farther. His resisters are no longer purely passive. They initiate an attack upon what they consider to be evil instead of merely resisting the encroachments of the evil. They offer legal violence, if not physical violence, to British law and authority in India. The destruction of toddy-producing palm trees, and the raids on Government Salt Works, the production of illicit salt, the social boycott of Indian tax collectors, police, and other officiasl of the Government—carried to the length of barricading house doors, denying food and water, and even closing the mouth of village wells—and the active and successful boycott of British goods are developments of the Tolstoyan creed by which the war is actively carried into the enemy's camp.

Mr. Gandhi is no novice in the use of these unusual weapons. He employed them with success during his untiring agitation on behalf of the Indians in South Africa during the first years of this century. They are not merely an ingenious recourse of a political opportunist, although an entirely selfless opportunism is not to be excluded from the complicated mental and moral personality of the Mahatma. He believes in Non-Co-operation and non-resistance with a passionate sincerity. They are fundamentals of the same religion of love which drives him to criticize the faults of his own people as earnestly as he criticizes of the British.

SOFTENING PHARAOH'S HEART.

The difference between Mr. Gandhi and other historic rebels is that he honestly believes that Pharaoh's heart can be softened. He believes it possible, in his own simple language, "to melt the stoniest heart" by the spectacle of the sufferings of his followers. If Pharaoh's heart is not melted but hardened in the process, it is not that the process is ineffectual but that the suffering of the victims was insufficient to convince the tyrant of their sincerity. For Mr. Gandhi believes that it is as essential for the salvation of England as for that of the Indians that the English should cease to govern India.

The tragedy of India is that the present movement of Civil Disobedient should have begun under the regime of a Labour Secretary of State and a Conservative Viceroy who have both plainly indicated that the realization of full self-government for India was within their immediate programme. It may be that these promises were too advanced for the present stage of political development in England. But it is clear that both Lord Irwin and the present British Government honestly believed and still believe that a substantial grant of self-government might be made immediately. Unfortunately certain speeches made in England last winter caused doubt and suspicion to arise in India concerning the honesty of the government's intentions as well as its capacity to carry them out. Mr. Gandhi himself doubted the capacity if not the sincerity of the British Government. A large section of the All-India National Congress, and particularly the young men, openly demanded separation from England and expressed their determination to achieve independence by any means, violent or otherwise. It was in fear of this peril of violence and as a last supreme effort to gain home rule by a non-violent demonstration of force of an impressive magnitude, that Mr. Gandhi began his Civil Disobedience campaign at the end of March.

TRIPLE MIRACLE.

Mr. Gandhi has accomplished a triple miracle in India. He has taught the meek and humble Hindu, who shudders at violence with a physical as well as a moral revulsion, to become a Stoic able to endure the blows of police lathis without fear and without shrinking, and even with a fanatical joy. And what is even more remarkable, he has taught the fierce and warlike Pathans of the Northwest Frontier and the incredibly proud Sikhs of the Punjab, to whom a blow is a deadly insult to be washed out only in blood, to fold their arms under a rain of lathi blows without protest or retaliation.

The third miracle is the steady elimination of the religious and race prejudices which have hitherto divided India and the breaking down of the immemorial caste system. I have seen Hindus, Mohammedans, Jews, Christians, and Parsees lying side by side in the same ward of a hospital suffering from similar lathi wounds, eating from the same dishes and drinking from the same drinking vessel. I have seen high-caste Hindus break their caste to drink water. I have seen thousands of high-caste Hindu women who have broken their purdah to picket liquor shops and foreign-cloth stores, and to lie all night in the streets under the heavy monsoon rains when a procession had been banned or halted by the police. I have even seen them rush under the uplifted arms of the police to take on their own shoulders the blows intended for the young-men volunteers of the Nationalist movement. To these people Gandhi is a prophet and an inspired leader, the incarnation of their own national aspirations, the very soul of awakening India.

ONLY ONE REPLY.

In the face of all these facts one still hears the assertion that "the Indians are not fit for self-government." To this, it seems to me, only one reply is possible. Whether they are fit for it or not, it is too late to argue the matter now. They have already decided that they are fit to rule themselves, and they have begun to make foreign government impossible in India. Gandhi's march to the sea in April, his crude salt making on the seashore at Dandi were laughed at at the time even in India, where they do not laugh so easily at such things. But within a month the agitation against the salt tax, which Gandhi chose to attack as the most grievous of the burdens imposed by the Government of India, had swept the country from end to end. It became impossible for the Government to enforce the salt law. It even became impossible for the Government to enforce the penalties provided for breach of the law, for all the prisons in India would have been insufficient to contain the offenders. And the result was that the Government fell back upon force as a measure of repression.

It was exactly the result foreseen by Gandhi, with a wisdom that some officials in India denounced to me as diabolical. He saw that the only resistance that the Government, or any Government for that matter, could make to the non-violent resistance of his followers was a violent one. Instead of arresting the offenders and hauling them up before the magistrates, the police began to beat them with bamboo staves, and even on one or two occasions to resort to rifle and revolver fire. And then began the spectacle of suffering which Gandhi believes will ultimately end in the defeat or conversion of those who inflict it, and the triumph of those who suffer it.

COMMERCIAL BOYCOTT.

One of his deadliest arms in the struggle against the British Government in India is one which every business man can understand. It is the weapon of commercial boycott. The boycott in India does not for the moment extend to American goods. But although American trade at first benefited by the elimination of British goods from the private market in India, it has now begun to suffer from the general decline in trade which has followed on the unrest in the country. The boycott applies to all foreign cloth in general and to all British goods in particular—British cloth, British automobiles, British machinery, British drugs, British radio sets, and British films. And it has strangled the already enfeebled trade between Lancashire and India.

If the boycott lasts for another year most of the material advantages of British rulue in India will have disappeared. There will be left to Britain only the moral advantages of that rule, of which the benefit is uncertain, and the strategical and imperial advantages which, although constantly harped upon by diehards in England, have never been clearly defined.

HOPE.

This is roughly the situation. And yet it is not so intolerably bleak as it looks. The Indians, if they wish the British to leave India as its masters, do not wish to lose political and commercial association with the British Empire. But they wish this association to be one freely chosen by the Indian nation—at least as freely chosen as the association of Canada and Australia with Great Britain. Most of the political leaders I met in India have been cradled in the political history of England. They have learned in British universities the lessons of democracy and of parliamentary government, and they naturally wish them to be applied in India. If they can achieve self-government within the British Empire, all classes except the unforgiving youth of the country will be satisfied. But if they do not achieve this as a result of the present campaign of non-violent resistance, the resentment and the pride of the new generation in India will prevail, non-violent nationalism will be followed by violent nationalism, and a long and bitter struggle will begin in which the principles of Gandhi will be forgotten by both sides. England will then be faced with the terrible alternative of abandoning the country to its fate—a fate that Gandhi and other Hindu leaders contemplate without the qualms that might be supposed—or attempting to enforce her rule in India by a military reconquest of the country which would cost untold millions of lives and millions of pounds in treasure.

In England there is a school which secretly and even openly advocate this method. The iron hand in the treatment of the so-called "subject races" has always found advocates. But the iron hand can no longer be applied in the world on such a scale and in the teeth of the world's opinion. The new political generation in England believes that self-government is a just, logical, and inevitable development of India's destiny and that it cannot be indefinitely postponed, as some British politicians believe to be necessary. It believes that full self-government must come within ten years and even within five years, and from my own observation in India I am convinced that if it should be delayed beyond this time, India will cease to be a willing member of the British Empire.

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JAWAHAR DAY AT BROACH

—:o:—

Sjt. Ramniklal Arrested.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov. 17.

I have already reported the news about the early demonstration in connection with the Jawahar Day, yesterday. In the evening a huge procession was taken out from Ratan Talav. The procession after going through the principal throughfares reached the Tower Maidan exactly at 6-10 p.m. Here the procession was converted itself into the monster meeting. Kumari Mrudula Desai, Kumari Puspa Thakore and other two girls of the Balsevika Sangh sang the national songs and Sjt. Ramniklal Sukhadia went up to the rostrum amidst deafening cheers of "Vandematram". Sjt. Ramniklal hoisted the flag and asked the audience to salute the flag. The audience saluted the flag with loud cries of "Rastra Dhwaj ki Jay." Afterwards Sjt. Sukhadia moved the following resolution from the chair the whole audience repeated it word for word after Sjt. Sukhadia. The resolution ran as follows:—

"We the citizens of Broach do hereby adopt and identify ourselves with the whole speech delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad on the 16th October 1930."

Sjt. Ramniklal then read passages from the speech of Pandit Jawahadlalji. Hardly had he read about two pragraphs, then Dr. Vaishnave informed the audience that the police had decided to arrest Sjt. Sukhadia.

DICTATOR ARRESTED.

Hearing the words of Dr. Vaishnav the whole audience raised the cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Mahatmajiki Jay". Before alighting from the rostrum Sjt. Sukhadia declared that he was glad to note that his services were recognised by the Government. He said that he had nothing more to say now but he exhorted the audience to carry on the present struggle with greater zeal and enthusiasm.

SPEECH CONTINUED.

Inspite of the arrest of Sjt. Sukhadia the programme of the meeting was not disturbed in the least. Sjt. Ragendra Desai took the place of Sjt. Sukhadia and read the remaining portion of the speech. The whole audience repeated the whole speech word for word. Sjt. Rajendra then moved the following resolution:—"We do hereby further declare that the persons nominated by the Viceroy as delegates to the so called Round Table Conference in no way represent the people of India and have no authority to speak on behalf of the Indian people who will not accept any decision or settlement arrived at by them."

Dr. Vaishnav congratulated the arrested dictator Sjt. Sukhadia on behalf of the citizens of Broach and the audience supported Dr. Varshnav with loud cries of "Ramniklal ki Jay". After the recitation of national songs meeting came to a close.

YOUTH'S LEADER SENTENCED.

To-day Sjt. Himatlal. T. Gandhi who was arrested a month ago for delivering lecture at Hajikhana Bazar was sentenced to one month and a half simple imprisonment by the city magistrate, while the case of Sjt. Dinkerrao was adjourned to November 19.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

To-day city has observed complete Hartal in honour of Sjt. Sukhadia.

POLICE RAIDS.

Yesterday police raided the house of one volunteer but nothing of importance was found. The house of Sjt. Sukhadia was also searched to-day.

BIRTH CONTROL
Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively postponing conception. Price 4 months pills Rs. 2/4. Details Free.
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Parbatipur, E.B.R.
(Bengal.)

A GHATKOPER GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read a letter in your issue of the 1st. instant from a Season Ticket Holder and being myself a resident of Ghatkoper I must say I agree entirely with the writer's suggestions. I do not understand why the Railway authourities do not place, if not an electric clock, at-least similar to one which they have recently placed at Gowari Station. I earnestly hope that the matter will be favourably considered and a decision to place a clock at Ghatkopar at no distant a date will be arrived at.

Before closing this letter, I must remark that only one side indicators are regulated and the passholders should not be surprised if this too is stopped with the lapse of few more days. Indicators on both sides could be surely regulated if the station officials will pay little more attention. I should also point out that a fence must be erected between platform Nos. 1 and 2 to prevent accidents from crossing.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER PASSENGER.

Nov. 12.

Firm Resolve Of Gujarat Peasants.

—:o:—

IMPRESSIONS OF TOUR BY COMMITTEE. OF BOMBAY DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

The Committee of the Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association, appointed to make a personal investigation of the condition of the Gujarat peasants have issued the following statement:—

On November 3, Messrs. Nathalal Dhyabhai Parikh, Kirtilal Manilal Mehta, Girdharlal Jagmohandas Javeri, Fatubhai Chunilal and Girdharlal Harakchand Muni started for Gujarat and visited Khaira, Broach and Surat Districts respectively.

We came to Anand on the 4th instant, and proceeded to Bhadaran. On our way we passed through a village named Vasana. On inquiry we found that excepting a very few the whole village had evacuated and had erected temporary huts in the neighbouring Gaikwar territory. On this we went to see their huts and asked them as to why they have left their dear homes and taken to Gaikwar's territory, to undergo all kind of sufferings of a hut's life in the jungle. They replied: "As long as the British Government does not redress our grievances in a fair just way we have resolved not to pay any taxes to this Government and have thought fit to stay in this territory for our safety and that's why we have said good bye to our dearest homes." Hearing this we told them "Like this you will have to suffer a lot" and then we asked them "Are you prepared to face cold, sun, rain and innumerable difficulties of a jungle's life." The reply was "This Almightly who has given us this courage of bearing all kind of miseries for the sake of our prestige and God who has sent his messengers like yourselves, will not, we are sure, keep us unhappy, also, he will bestow upon us that courage with which we can believe this unhappiness as the real happiness and that he will ask you all to share our difficulties."

FOR THEIR SARDAR'S SAKE.

After this we left for Behadran and came to know that a village named Ras has also the same ideas and is even prepared for much more difficulties than the above villagers and have left their hearths and homes. We proceeded to see these villagers in their huts. On talking with them they said to us "We don't know as to when we will return to our home" and added, "don't you know that this Government has greatly insulted us by capturing our dearest Sirdar in our village, amidst us. This foolish act of the Government has excited us to such an extent that we cannot forget this deep wound. It's impossible for you people to imagine as to how much we are wronged. We want to show the world that we are of the class of people who are prepared to die for their Sirdar, who if born in a free Country would have been greatly honoured by that Government." After this we visited the huts of the people of Bodal, Daola, Anklav, Bochasan, Sunav, Piplav, Rupiaparu and Eshnav who have turned their villages into a deserted piece of immovable properties. Contrary to this their huts were filled with an enjoyable atmosphere of sacrifice. Moreover, we heard from Bodal and Daola people that a few days ago one Hirabhen with her child in her arms was roughly handed by the police with lathis as she did not know and hence could not say as to where her husband was. After this we asked one gentleman there "Why don't you pay up the revenue and return to your village to save yourself from all these troubles." He boldly replied "We have resolved not to return to our village as long as we are not ordered by Mahatma Gandhiji and Sirdar Vallabhai". On this we asked "Suppose if the Government keeps Gandhiji for a very very long time what will you do then. The replied "We will sacrifice our lives and will ask our children to do the same."

DETERMINED.

The two old engines of the two villagers of Bochasan Mr. Mangalji Shivabhai and Shivabhai Punjabhai worth Rs. 5,000 each, as they say, were confiscated and sold for Rs. 16, and 64, respectively. We asked them "Don't you think it's foolish to let a property worth thousands be allowed for confiscation when you can save that easily by paying the very small amount of revenue due to the Government". One of them exclaimed: "What? How can you dare call us foolish when we are sacrificing everything for the sake of Swaraj. For the moment you may say whatever you like but you will have to repent for this when we will win Swaraj for India."

IN BORSAD.

The whole of Borsad Taluka seems to be very very firm in their resolve of not paying the revenue. They are prepared to meet any kind of troubles, police excesses. They have also passed very strong resolutions for those who pay taxes. On the 6th instant, we came to Nadiad. We visited Ultarsanda, Narsanda, Mahamed-pura, Boriavi, etc. Police excesses are great here. With all this, like the other districts they have resolved not to pay taxes and are prepared to face the consequences.

OLD LADIES' RESOLVE.

From here we proceeded to Broach to see Jambusar Dist., we visited Ankhi, Kahanva, Josipura, Piludra, Kareli, Kuber and Vedach, etc. Sixteen villages of this district have left their home and taken to Gaikwar Territory. In Ankhi we saw one old lady who was taking out her necessary things to leave the village. We asked her that we did not know that Jumbusar Dist., has also resolved not to pay taxes. She said: "We are doing nothing very great in comparison to what the whole of India has taken to at present." She further added: "A boy named Trivrikram from Jambusar who had been jailed died there; comparing this our sacrifice is nothing." In Joshipura we also talked with an old lady and she said to us. "This Government's statesmanship has gone to bankruptcy, otherwise they won't confiscate the property of Shivsankerbhai, a well known Vakil of Broach." We told her "Your property will not be confiscated if you pay up the revenue." She replied, "Who cares for the land being confiscated. I have lost my son and I will understand that my land had gone with him. My land is not dearer to me than my son."

BOY'S RETORT.

After this we saw a boy of six years in Piludara I asked him "Friend' are you going to school?" He said, "Who cares for the school to-day. I know how to produce yarn on the Charkha and that's my real pleasure today." He again asked us, "I hope you are doing the same at present." The villagers of Jambusar Dist., are not as clever as Khaira or Bardoli. They have however enough faith in Mahatma Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai, but economically they are not strong.

IN JALALPUR.

After this we left for Navsari to see Bardoli and Jalalpur areas. On the 8th instant, we proceeded to Jalalpur and saw Una, Pardi, Sarpor, Satum, etc. The villages give a quite deserted appearance. Even the dogs have left the villages. In the evening we saw the huts of Satem village and there one lady said to us." "We shall feel satisfied only when we will have Swaraj else life is not worth living under the present condition." On the 9th instant, we visited the Rayam, Khoijpardi, Kantali, Bhamaiya, Mori, Haripara, Rajpura, Kadod' Badla, Syadla, Bajipura, Vedchi, Banakner, Afitia, etc. All these villages look deserted. There have been Police excesses. Police are stationed at particular villages and those very few who are still in the village do not feel themselves safe. Enough of property and cattle have been confiscated. In spite of all these the villagers are determined not to pay the taxes unless and until ordered by Mahatma Gandhiji. At Vedchi on the 8th instant, after midnight it is alleged that one of the police from the Vedchi Ashram entered the hut which is very near the Ashram and tried to threaten a lady sleeping with her two children and husband On hearing her cries the neighbours came there to help, but it is reported were assaulted by two policemen coming out from the Ashram. We heard that these police were removed from there by the Fojdar of the Dist.; next day before we reached there.

Our committee was formed on the 31st October, and we fixed up to leave on the 3rd instant, to investigate what the real situation was. We were greatly impressed with the firm determination of the people not to pay taxes to the Government and to save themselves from the police troubles they have evacuated the villages carrying with them all that they can.

A village of 200 huts look to be as if one family. Union is strength and that's why these people can keep to their resolve under the strongst provocation. They are fully aware of the steps which the Government has already taken and will take to put down their no-tax campaign, but these people, from what we saw, will stand unflinchingly as long as their grievances are not redressed "in a fair just day."

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All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

TURKEY WITH THE VIEL OFE.

—:o:—

Rosita Forbes writes in the "Daily Herald":—

Turkey has suffered a female revolution and come out of it unscathed, except that, nowadays, the average pretty young girl of Stamboul would rather marry a foreigner than a compatriot.

For masculine human nature is hard to change, whether it be Western or Eastern, and the ordinary Turk grudges "this freedom," which the Gazi, Mustapha Kemal, has bestowed upon women.

He clings to his old authority and is surprised at the enthusiasm with which his wife proclaims the new regime. Yet, in this intermediate generation, between the harem and the polling-booth, freedom to most Eastern women means no more than the possibility of a good education.

Before the war, the inmates of the sophisticated harems in Stamboul spoke half a dozen languages and studied the literature of as many different countries. To-day, their daughters crowd the universities, but they consider intensive education as an end in itself rather than as the first step to a career.

COCKTAIL GIRL.

"What are you going to do after you leave college?" I asked a plump and pretty woman of 22. "I don't know," she replied and, urged to consider the matter further, concluded, "Well, I'm ambitious, so I suppose, if I get a good offer, I shall marry."

Next day I met the only woman lawyer in Angora. She works on the "Conseil d'Etat," which may, perhaps, be translated as the Privy Council. Presumably, she is well on the way towards the top of her profession, yet, when she accepted a cocktail from our mutual host, her rather rather fowned at her.

LESS FREE.

"Put it down. It is not good for you," he odered in an undertone and his intellectual daughter, who is considered one of the personalities of the capital, obeyed at once.

"Tell me," I said to her when we found ourselves secluded on a sofa, "do the majority of Turkish girls hanker for a career, or is a husband still their main objective?"

For a while the dark-browed young woman hesitated. Then she said frankly, "I think most girls want a husband and a house of their own, but they would like to have a good education first."

But a few days later I was talking to a woman of 23, with no special prospects.

"No, I don't want to marry," she said. "I'm much more free as I am. Now, I only have to obey my father, and, whenever I ask him if I can do something, he always says 'Yes.'

"But if I were married I should have to obey a husband, who might not be so indulgent."

Yet the Turkish woman has progressed far beyond her neighbours in Syria and Palestine.

NOT SO PRETTY.

She has the European code, which gives her equal rights of divorce together with complete control of her person and her property, whereas by the Sheria Law of Damascus, Jerusalem, and Baghdad a man may divorce his wife after 12 hours providing he repays her dowry.

Many a man has ended his honeymoon and his marriage at the same time, and sent a disillusioned child of 16 or 17 back to her parents. And for no other reason than that, when he first saw her after the wedding ceremony, driving away to his house, complete strangers yet man and wife by law, he found she was not quite as pretty as his mother—who chose her—had led him to suppose.

To realise the magnitude of Turkey's evolution, one must compare the position of the educated women of Constantinople and Angora.

In Syria, for instance, the only career open to girls is that of a teacher in the elementary schools.

True, five "veiled" girls are working in one corner of the men's class in the medical school at Damascus, but they will practise only on children and on their own sex.

The streets are crowded with slow-moving black figures, unrecognisable under a veil which ranges from a single thickness of black crepe de chine to three solid layers of a denser stuff through which it is impossible to see more than a vague outline.

At the chief restaurants there is a woman's section carefully screened from the rest of the room. When I called on a comparatively emancipated friend, the crone who admitted me wouldn't even mention her name before the men smoking water-pipe in the hall until the Pasha should signify his readiness to receive them.

BRAVE AMBITION.

When I did get upstairs by divers and sufficiently secret ways, I found a committee in progress.

A dozen women in long, dark coats, which have taken the place of the all-enveloping and entirely shapeless black silk cloak (the habbara) of the last generation, their veils thrown back, were discussing with the aid of Turkish coffee and the tiniest possible cigarettes, the formation of a national girls' school.

For this they had already collected £800.

"The French don't encourage feminine education, but we want a school of our own, where our daughters will be taught patriotism and politic as well as domestic economy."

A brave ambition!

At Angora the number of girl typists, clerks, and secretaries is increasing every year.

The typists' ball at Stamboul provided a scene which might have been staged in any Western capital, but a year earlier, for long dresses have not yet come East.

ADDICTED TO CURVES.

The Turkish typist still measures her modernity by the stiffness of her permanent wave and the small amount of material in her skirts.

Though it is rumoured that the standard of feminine beauty is to change in obedience to Turkey's insistence on Westernisation, the Stamboul woman, whether typist or grande dame, is still addicted to curves.

She has lovely eyes, deeply fringed and much painted, thick legs and ankles, very often a beautiful mouth to make up for an indefinite profile.

But she does not take enough exercise to acquire a naturally good complexion, and Eastern cosmetics are crude as the colours on a Noah's ark.

All "this freedom," of course, has left the peasant woman unchanged. She still works all day in the fields, and most of the night in her one-roomed, mud-built house, for in the Anatolian plains sleep is reduced to a minimum.

LIKE A SISTER.

Like her husband, she is unmoved by the disestablishment of the Church for there is no God but Allah and He is great. Like Him, she is a firm believer in the polygamy which, long ago, went out of fashion in the towns.

"Don't you mind your husband remarrying?" I asked an elderly peasant, whose three sons had been killed in the war.

"How should I mind? I chose the girl myself. She is 14 and very docile. She will be like a sister in the house, and she will do much of the work."

VARIOUS CONVICTIONS NEAR CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Zemindar's House Raided Students Detained.

(From a Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Mymensingh.—Surendranath Biswas, Secretary, District Congress Committee and another were senteneed to six and three months' R. I. for taking out a procession with black flags in defiance of the order, under Section 144 Cr. P. C. on November 12. In the prohibitory order accused's names specifically mentioned.

Taluks.—Three volunteers were sentenced to six months' R. I. in connection with a black flag procession at Mohishadal on November 12.

CHOWKIDARI ORDINANCE

Muzaffarpurs.—Two village chowkidars of Phulpura resigned their services. Two persons were fined Rs. 25 each or in default two months' S. I. two were sentenced to four and six months respectively under the picketing ordinance. Ramharso Dass, President of Rajanti Congress Committee arrested under Chowkidari Ordinance.

STUDENTS IN CUSTODY

Mymensingh.—Police raided the house of a Zemindar of Atharabai and arrested five officers of the estate, one shop assistant and five students including one of Dacca University mostly belonging to Atharabar. Excepting the students all were released on bail.

Madaripurs.—Eight volunteers were sentenced to six months' R. I. under Section 47 I. P. C. for removing and destroying some bottles of wine from a boat. One was fined Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 on two counts or in default three months' R. I. on each count.

MORE VOLUNTEERS JAILED AT WARDHA

—:o:—

MRS. KALE CONGRATULATED

WARDHA, Nov. 16.

The following volunteers arrested on the election day were yesterday convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment mentioned against their names:—

Nanji Lotlikar to 6 months' R. I., Jagannath Shravan Dhobi to 2 months' R. I., Gajanan Tailor to 3 months' R. I., Gopal Shamrao Kaner to 3 months' R. I., and Jagdeoji Pujari to 4 months' R. I.

Last night a mass meeting was held at which Mrs. Annusuyabai Kale 'Dictator' Marathi C. P. War Council and the above five volunteers were congratulated.

The Satyagrahis who were sent to Dharasna from Wardha Nagpur and Akola have arrived here this morning after completing their terms of imprisonment. They were warmly received at the Station by a large crowd of admirers.

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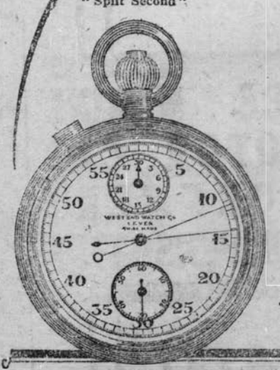

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Nov. 22nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
29th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec. 6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931. Jan. 3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb. 7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Earrison	16,033
Mar. 7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April 4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia §	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,647
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May 2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

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* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.
†To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108
	2nd Saloon A		B	
Single	£56		£50	
Return	98		88	

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon. A		B	
Single	£52		£46	
Return	91		81	

NEW TOURIST SALOON FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 9th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Commanders	Tons
Dec. 4th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
1931. April 2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
2nd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov. 21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar. 13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April 24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May 22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
21st	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah. Mombasa
21st	Ellora	
22nd	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
24th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
26th	Baroda	Persian Gulf Ports. via Verawal and Mangrole.
Dec. 3rd	Karoa	E. & S. Africa M'Goa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays. Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	20th Nov.
Shinko Maru	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru	25th Dec.	6th Jan. 1931

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 22151
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 658.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
138-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5975	16 Nov.	29 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	---	@1 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 Nov.	21 Nov.
xIyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	18000		@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	---	@28Dec
'Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	---	@13Jan.
euwa Maru	11000	....	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 De
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	12000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	23000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

B C Rate T T 1/5 28/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Nov.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 15/16 Nov/Dec.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 138
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 3/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 88 5/8
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 9/16 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/8 19th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 18th inst.
London/Paris 123.65 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.04 3/4 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 1/4 17th inst £4-5-1 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 11/16 17th inst. 16 9/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 5/8 17th inst. 16 1/2 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/4 17th inst. 36 3/16 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent 17th inst. 2 1/4 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/8 per cent 17th inst. 2 3/8 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p. c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p. c.
Money Rates Call 1 1/2 p. c. 3 Mos 3 1/2 p. c. 6 Mos 4 1/4 p. c. 12 Mos 4 p. c.
Tone:—Steadier.

STOCKS AND SHARES

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT TELLING.

Quiet Session With Prices Receding

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The share market being influenced by the weak tone of raw Cotton, recorded small decline. There was marked absence of support and with limited turnover of business prices recorded somewhat. An attempt was made to harden prices but failed owing to increased pressure of liquidation. The market will remain closed till Monday for settlement purposes. Bombay Burma and Tata Steel shares were weak with more sellers. Tata Hydros were ratner steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 672, 66, 71, 75, 72
Century 241 33, 41
Colaba 102, 101-14,
Crescent 70.
Fazul 376, 71, 75, 73,
Indore 325, 23, 25-10
Madhowji 28
Nagpur 383,81,83-2
New Great 137, 41-14
Pearl 218, 25, 21, 23,
Simplex 41-14, 53-2,
Swadeshi 271, 72, 71,
Burma 492, 90, 83,
Hydro 102,
Tram 115, 116,
Deff. 281.
Ord. 26, 25-8
Bundi 12-8
India 170, 66-14
Katni Ord. 140
Alcock 152

MILLS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

100 Ahm. Advance	290
50 Apollo	3-6-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
50 Bom. Dyeing	672/8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	241/4
500 Centra India P.	452-8
100 Central India	383/2
100 Colaba	102/8
100 Cooria	160
100 Crescent	70
250 Currim	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed: Sassoon	70
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5/12
250 Fazulbhoy	278/12
100 Finlay	115
1000 Framji Petit	180
100 Gokak	131/14
1000 Hindustan	1550
100 Indore-Malva	325/10
100 Jamshed Pref:	75
250 Jamshed	15
50 Kastoorchand	11
100 Khatau	95
100 Kohinoor	117/8
250 Laxmi	895
100 Madhowji	28/12
250 Madras United	310
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	360
50 Mysore	113-12
200 New Great P.	146-4
200 New Great	141/14
100 New City	55
250 Pabani	117/8
250 Pearl	223/12
100 Phoenix	810
10 Premier	1/2
100 Shapurji	6/2
1000 Sholapur	1415
250 Simplex	53/2
100 Swan	110
100 Swadeshi	271/4
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1310
1000 Western	710

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-0
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1177/8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	293-12
100-50 India	81/4
5 Union	3 2-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12/8
70 Gwalior	76
250 Indian	166/14
100 Katni 1st P.	98-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	105
40 Katni Df.	615
100 Katni	140
10 Punjab P.	9/10
10 Punjab	8/4
100 Shahabad	133-2

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	9-0
15 Jupiter	8/2
15 New India	15
200,100 Oriental	1650
10 Vulcan	5/5

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val P.	1005
1000 Andhra Val.	580-0
50 Bom. Tram P.	64/8
50 Bom. Tram	116/4
1000 Tata Hydro P.	104
100 Tata Hydro	102-8
1000 Tata Power	1020
100 Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	770
100 Amritsar Patti	114-8
100 Central Province	87-4
100 Dho. Barramati	88
100 Gujrat	65-8
90 Mandra Bhon.	65
500 Tapti Valley	672/8

MINING.

10 Central India	1-11
10 Shivrajpur	10/12
153 Tata Steel 1 P.	124/6
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	47/8
30 Tata Steel D.	231/4
75 Tata Steel	25/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alock	152/8
80 Bom. Uganda	20
250 Bom. Steam P.	196-4
250 Bom. Steam	156/4
50 Bom. Telephone	42
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3/0/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	483/12
50 Bom. Burma New	185
100 Ind. Bleaching	108/12
15 Scindia	6-14-6

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Following a further decline of 11 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 199/4 for Broach A-M delivery. The general sentiment is inclined to look a reaction and this belief causes utter absence of selling and under scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 200. The undertone of the market is very weak and any impressive hedge selling is likely to result in a sharp break in prices. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but actual opening was weak at a decline of 9 points and by 10-15 a.m. it recovered 1 point from the opening level. This weakness induced some selling in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—To-morrow there being citizens meeting, the Cotton market will remain open until 3 p.m.

Broach A-M. 198/12
Oomra D-J. 163/12
Oomra March 167/3
Bengal D-J. 138/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

November	143.70—
February	132.70—0.40
May	127.90—1.00

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

100 Curribhai Dabhoi 193
51 A. Damodar Khidukya 169
65 Do. Samlaya 190
33 P. Crystal & Co. Amraoti 165
39 Japan T. Co. Banusa 163
100 Vasanji Karamshi Sikohabad 150
50 Breul & Co. Khurja New 150
500 Do. Mirtra New 151
55 Dawn Mill Do. 150
114 A. Damodar Ujjain 172
37 Textile Mill Pandharpur 169½
100 A. Damodar Dharangaon New 165
56 Do. Akola 160
55 C. V. Jaggivan Akot New 172½

Tone of Silver Quiet, steady. China sold. India bought at the decline.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Broach	190/193
Bengal	143/147
Mathia	153/159
Khandesh	155/160
Akola/Khamgaon	158/163
Nagpur/Wardha	164/172
Barsi/Kurduwadi	155/160
Jalna/Aurangabad	158/163
Nagar/Vambori	153/159
Purna/Parbani	164/165
Khandwa/Sanavad	158/164
Indore/Ujjain	160/172
Miraj/Sangli	217/225
Coompta	212/225
Tirupur/Cambodia	245/267

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

	Bales.
Khandesh	304
Central India	342
Barsi-Nugger	146
Berar	1,193
Central Provinces	381
Dhollera	281
N.-W. Provinces	1,530
Rajputana	150
Sind-Punjab	300
Westerns-Northerns	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	125
American	714
Egyptians	557
East Africans	310
Cotton	6,334
	Cwts.
Wheat	35,446
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	231
Gingellyseeds	1,713
Poppyseeds	942
Groundnuts	18,464
Castorseeds	690
Rice	1,413
Myrabollams	1,153
Cottonseeds	5,936
Mowraseeds	27
Gram	1,263
Joowar	3,099
Maize	52
Bajree	3,334
	Tons.
Coal	77

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/4 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2-1/4 p.c.
One Month 3 p.c.
Three Months 3-1/4 p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

—:o:—

Wall Street Operators Selling.

NERVOUSNESS PREVAILS EVERYWHERE

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The New York Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady. Prices advanced early on higher Liverpool advices but later declined on long liquidation and Wall Street selling. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 11 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 10.85c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 6.10 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton prices advanced 3 to 1 point and Empire cotton futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower.

Messrs. Langley and Co., write in their weekly report as under:—"Wiring under date of the 15th instant, our Liverpool Agents state that increased offerings and hedging from the South have been offset by better Stock markets in New York and by renewed activity on the part of the Farm Board who through the Co-operative Associations have been selling Spot cotton and replacing by buying May and July futures. Assuming their spot sales to be on the basis of the New-Orleans Spot price of 10.72 and their simultaneous purchases of May and July futures on the basis of 11.69 and 11.86 respectively, the operation appears to us to have little merit beyond enabling them to keep their holdings in the more liquid form of paper. The operation itself can only increase the financial loss already sustained by their efforts to hold the market against the natural law of supply and demand and it is little wonder that a feeling of nervousness prevails the whole world over as to what the Farm Board's next step may be. Talk of the impending resignation of the Chairman of the Board has led to fears of a disagreement amongst its members and recent advices appear to indicate that there is considerable doubt whether any further serious efforts will be made to hold the market. The position of the Farm Board is by no means an enviable one. They appear to us to be on the horns of a dilemma. On the one hand their "raison d'etre" is to sustain values but if they succeed in doing so they will assuredly give an impetus to the growth of outside styles which in its turn will react like a boomerang on values of Americans. While the present great uncertainty exists it is not to be expected that the trade will cover more than their near requirements in the Spot market. That this is the case is evident from the continued falling away in the world's takings compared with last year.

The main argument we hear on every hand in favour of cotton is its alleged cheapness. This argument we consider fallacious. A comparison with such commodities as Wheat, Rubber, Jute, Sugar, Wool, Tin, Copper etc. shows that the decline in cotton has been less severe than in these markets. And even to-day the growers in America, by selling the 1932 contracts in Liverpool, can secure the equivalent of 12¼ cents for his New York hedges. At such a price, we consider that cotton is a more profitable agricultural produce than any other that America is capable of growing and we therefore can see no good reason for expecting any really appreciable cut in next year's acreage.

There are no real signs of any improvement in the world's economic condition and until these are evident we continue to prefer the short side."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January Highest 11.13 (12-05 p.m.) Lowest 10.97 (2-51 p.m.)

Garside says:—"Sales of Standard Cloth by Mills of America during the last month equal to following percentage of the mills production during the month 146. The position of the mills of America as to stocks and unfilled orders for cloth is fairly good and might encourage increased activity. Sales of cloth during the past week has been equal to production in the aggregate and mill margins during the past week is somewhat narrower. Activity of Spinning and Weaving of England is increasing slowly. France and Germany is about maintained".

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—
Think confidence is disappearing as to Farm Board policy
Liverpool:—
New York cables, stock market weaker. Some hedge selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

8-30 p.m: Liverpool market cased on American selling.

Reuter's cable: New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on liquidation and Wall Street selling.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—
Drastic Reduction.

The Egyptian Government has decided to reduce Sakellaridis Cotton acreage 40 per cent for three years.

—:o:—
APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) 6.12
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 198 eq. 4.49
Difference 163 pts eq. Rs. 72
New York May (close) 11.56 eq. 5.78
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 198 eq 4.49
Difference 129 pts eq Rs. 57
Liverpool-New York—
(At Liverpool close) January 74 May 68 (American points).

—:o:—
NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Nov. 18.

December	10.89—06
January	11.01—13
December (New Contract)	11.87—09
January (New Contract)	11.00—12
March (New Contract)	11.31—12
May (New Contract)	11.56—13
July (New Contract)	11.76—13
Middling Spot	11.00—10

—:o:—
NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Nov. 18.

December	10.90—07
January	11.04—11
Middling Spot	10.65—07
New York 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—	
January (New Contract)	11.06
March (New Contract)	11.37
May (New Contract)	11.64
New York Noon Call—	
January (New Contract)	11.06
March (New Contract)	11.37
May (New Contract)	11.64

—:o:—
NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Nov. 18.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 86,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain nil
Day's exports to the Continent 50,000 bales

—:o:—
LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 18.

	Opening.	Closing.
November		5.79—03
December		5.83—03
January	5.94	5.90—03
February		5.95—02
March	6.07	6.04—02
April		6.08—02
May	6.19	6.16—02
June		6.20—01
July	6.28	6.26—02
August		6.29—02
September		6.32—02
October	6.39	6.36—02
November		6.39—01
Middling Spot		6.10 plus 04

—:o:—
LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

—:o:—
Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Sales at Liverpool 4000 bales
Sales on Speculation 300 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil

—:o:—
INDIAN COTTON

—:o:—
Liverpool, Nov 18

Scinde Fully Good	3.90
Scinde Fine	4.15
Scinde Superfine	4.20
Bengal Good	3.85
Bengal Fully Good	3.90
Bengal Fine	4.15
Oomra Good	3.85
Oomra Fully Good	4.15
Oomra Fine	4.45
Broach Fully Good	4.55
Broach Fine	4.80
Broach Superfine	5.05

—:o:—
EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 18

November	8.85
December	8.78
January	8.81
March	8.93
May	9.09
July	9.24
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	9.80

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 13-11-30	5497000	5218000
Receipts Yesterday 18-11-30	86000	47000
Exports to date 18-11-30	2338000	2937000
Stock at Ports 14-11-30	3942000	2503000
Stock Interior Towns 14-11-30	1634000	1408000
Stock Liverpool 14-11-30	778000	714000
Visible Supply 14-11-30	7616000	5690000
Quantity in Sight 14-11-30	7625000	8305000
Quantity out of Sight 14-11-30	3166000	4401000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN,
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/8 Highest Rs. 29/3 Closing Rs. 29/1

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 29/ Highest Rs. 29/9 Closing Rs. 29/6/6

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—
Ex-Godown Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 442/ per ton.
Filtered Tilseed Oil Ready Rs 24/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103/ per ton.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 20 1930

Satyagraha News From All Quarter.

MR. BRAILSFORD BLAMES GOV'T

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Sjt. Dilchand Kurmi was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate for leading a procession on "Jawaharlal Day" in defiance of the police ban. Justice Cuming dismissed the revisional application made on behalf of a volunteer convicted by the Magistrate of Burdwan for breaking three bottles of country liquor worth Rs. 2, who was fined Rs. 60. His Lordship also rejected the application of seven volunteers convicted by Faridpur Magistrate for restraining a customer from purchasing ganja and fined Rs. 30. Kirti Bahadur Sing a Nepali and Kanailal Roy were sentenced to five and four months' rigorous imprisonment by S. D. O. Howrah for picketing an excise shop and announcing hartal on November 12 by beat of drums. Mr. H. N. Brailsford the British publicist is now in Calcutta as the guest of lady J. C. Bose. At the Bose Institute Mr. Brailsford spent a day in galleries of the Indian Mussum taking interest in archaeological collections and as a result of experience intends to return to Punjab to visit Harappa and Mahenjodoro excavations. Referring to the present situation Mr. Brailsford said although he could criticise Congress politics if he chose to do so, the ultimate mistakes responsible for the present situation lay with the British Government from date of the appointment of the Simon Commission. Mr. Brailsford will stay in Calcutta for a few days.

MISS KHURSHEDBEHN NAOROJI RE-ARRESTED

Surrenders Herself To Police

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

Shrimati Khurshedbehn Naoroji, grand daughter of the late Dadabhai Naoroji, a prominent worker in liquor shop picketing activities in Ahmedabad District and against whom a warrant of arrest was pending, returned from the district last night. On being informed of the warrant against her she surrendered herself to the police. It may be mentioned that she was just released from prison after serving her term of one month from Sabarmati Jail. She was convicted for preaching non-payment of taxes.

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SJT. DINKERRAO DESAI JAILED

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(From A Correspondent.)
BROACH, November 19.

Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai is sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and is given "A" class.

Sjt. Ramniker was also tried today but his case was adjourned for to-morrow.

Sjt. Bachubhai Inamdar's house was searched by police yesterday.

Picketing Of Public Auction At Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, November, 18.

Yesterday about 14 cattle were brought to the District Offices to be sold by public auction. They had been seized from the house of a Satyagrahi as fine. As a result of Congress picketing no bidder turned up at the auction and the cattle were returned to the original place. The auctions of liquor shops commences to-morrow. It is learnt that picketing will be done by Congress at the place of the auction.

NO BIDDER FOR 57 LIQUOR SHOPS.

—:o:—

Mahatma's Daughter-In-Law Pickets

YEOTMAL, Nov. 18.

The local "War Council" organised vigorous picketing of the annual excise sales which commenced yesterday. Picketers included Mrs. Radhabai Oak and Mrs. Sushilabai Gandhi, daughter-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi. Of 108 liquor shops 57 were auctioned and there was no bidder for the remaining 51 shops. Tenders have been invited for the unauctioned shops.—A. P.

GENERAL AVARI HUNGER STRIKES.

—:o:—

Boycott Movement In Full Swing In Nagpur.

(From a Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

Disquieting news has come from Nagpur Jail. General Avari has gone on hunger strike by the last week for bad food given to political prisoners. Eight other political prisoners also have declined to take food as a protest against the hardships of political prisoners. Seth Punamchand, ex-President has lost forty pounds of weight on account of "C" class food. Voluntarily taken by him, though placed in "B" class, and for going on hunger strike for some days. He is greatly emaciated, and his conditions causes anxiety.

Boycott of foreign yarn under taken through the initiative of Sjt. Dekate 60 prominent merchants have signed a pledge for giving no new order of foreign yarn at Nagpur, and they have agreed to exhaust the old stock within three months. The movements is spreading at other weaving centres in the provinces.

UMRER'S WELCOME MOVE

All dealers in foreign yarn and weavers at Umrer, a big weaving centre, have agreed on the total boycott of foreign yarn. Foreign silk also is being boycotted. Vigorous propaganda is carried on by the War Council for boycotting the liquor sales. Attempts are made in order that no bidders should attend the auction sales. Meetings are held in important localities, exhorting the people to bring pressure on the contractors not to go in for any liquor contracts this year.

19 Pickets Jailed: 11 Arrested

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, November 18.

Eleven picketers, four from the City and seven hailing from Charsadda were arrested at Kissabhavi on Monday.

Captain Cobb, City Magistrate to-day sentenced fifteen picketers to six months' rigorous imprisonment and three to three months' rigorous imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance and one Sikh belonging to Peshawar to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 40, Frontier Crimes Regulation (failure to deposit security of Rs. 2,000).—A. P.

Convictions Quashed.

LAHORE, November 18.

The Additional Sessions Judge disbelieving the prosecution story has set aside conviction and sentence against three Congress workers who were sentenced by the lower Court to pay a fine of Rs. 51 each for taking out a procession despite polise ban on the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Committee.—A. P.

JALGAON DISTRICT COURT RIOTING CASE.

—:o:—

Hearing Of Appeal Postponed.

The appeal of seven accused in the Jalgaon District Court rioting case which was to have been heard on 14th and 16th November has been postponed. The appeal will now be heard on 24th November before the District and Sessions Judge, Jalgaon. The appeal is from the judgment of the District Magistrate of East Khandesh who sentenced the seven accused to various terms of imprisonment for offences such as rioting, mischief etc., in the Jalgaon District Court Rioting Case.—A.P.

ACCUSED RESCUED FROM BOAT BY VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Alleged Assault On Constable.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Madaripurs.—Sjt. Probhat Das has been arrested under Intimidation Ordinance for picketing of an excise shop at Gharisar Bazaar. While he was being taken in a boat about 25 volunteers rescued him and went away. The police in this connection arrested 12 volunteers the rest escaping. Of the arrested five executed bonds and were released and seven were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Four persons have been arrested in connection with an assaunt on a constable who protested against picketing of a Ganja shop by two volunteers. It is stated 16 persons came up and assaulted the constable who took shelter in a shop. The accused giving undertaking not to picket during pendency of case were released on bail.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP BILL

—:o:—

Expert Committee's Findings.

REGISTRATION OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL FIRMS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, No. 18.

The Expert Committee on the Partnership Bill has concluded its labours after a dozen sittings While Sir Dinshaw Mulla and Mr Eggar have left for Bombay and Rangoon respectively, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer left this afternoon for Calcutta 'en route' to Madras where he arrives on Monday. The Bill as drafted is modelled broadly on the English Partnership Act with some changes in the Light of Experience gained from decisions both in England and in India.

The English Partnership Act while it recognises that in some cases there may be a mere change in the firm without a dissolution has not kept distinct the provisions as to changes in a firm from provisions as to dissolution of the Firm. The Committee has brought together in separate chapters two sets of provisions as to a change and to a dissolution, keeping in mind the point of view of the mercantile community which regards a firm as some kind of legal entity. Other provisions have also been inserted to remove ambiguities and the lacuna which have been noticed in the English Statute.

Under the Indian Contract Act, a minor could not be a partner in a firm. He could only be admitted to a share in a partnership. The Committee while retaining this provision, has made provision for rights and remedies of a minor sharer, a matter in which the law, as embodied in the Contract Act, was defective.

The Hindu Law joint family trading firms present some problems but such firms are not result of contract No provision therefore could be made for them in a partnership bill. But of even greater difficulty before the Committee was the problem of making some provision for the rights of coparcers where a manager or karta of a joint Hindu family entered into a contract of partnership with a stranger. The Committee came to the conclusion that to create rights in other members of the joint family who were not parties to a contract would be greatly prejudicing the rights of third parties, and that so long as the law permitted the manager to enter into such contracts of partnership, the law should continue as it is.

The Committee has introduced a system of registration of Firms somewhat on the lines of English business names of the Registration Act 1916. Having regard to the fact that many partnerships in this country exist for carrying on petty concerns and also to the fact that the country at present might not be prepared for drastic legislation, the committee has not rendered registration compulsory in the sense of making unregistered firms illegal. But with a view to provide nducement to firms to register. Suits on contracts against third parties by unregistered firms are prohibited but as liberty is given to register the firm at any time before the suit provision is not likely to lead to any hardships.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL. Viceregal Assent.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CALICUT, Nov. 16.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy has given his assent to the Malabar Tenancy Bill which was passed by the Madras Legislative Council a few months ago. The Act thus enables the tenancy population to enjoy several benefits for which there was continuous agitation.

"NO LIMIT TO OUR SACRIFICE."

—:o:—

Mr. Jairamdas's Message To Sind.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TOUR GUJARAT.

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (SIND), Nov. 18.

After his arrest for delivering a speech in Karachi in defiance of section 144 on the Jawaharlal Day, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram gave the following message to the workers and people of Sind. "In bidding good-bye to the workers and people of Sind, I appeal to them all to hold high the Flag of Satyagraha and Swaraj and carry on the fight for freedom with ever increasing determination. There must be no limit to our sacrifice. We should be ever ready for the greatest suffering. Let us not lengthen the struggle by signs of impatience, anger and loss of self-control. With unshakeaole faith in God, in the justice of our cause, and in our own capacity to win, let us pursue the path of non-violence and sacrifice; we will then see that this path will lead to Swaraj earlier than we imagine. To the workers specially I would appeal to put aside any petty differences that divide them and cultivate mutual goodwill at a time when the best leaders are in prison and when women and children are rushing to Jail and suffering even physical injuries for the sake of Swaraj. Workers must bend all their energies to bring the fight to an early and successful issue. Let the picture of the saint living the life of a prisoner in Yeravda be a constant source of inspiration and action to all of us workers, merchants, and people at large, "Vande Matram".

The Jawaharlal Day was celebrated throughout Sind when prabhat pheries and processions were organised and the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal was repeated at all public meetings. With a view to show sympathy with the people of Gujerat in their suffering the Sind Satyagraha Council has appointed an Inquiry Committee consisting of the Dictators of districts in Sind, Prof. Vaswani of Hyderabad, Seth Sunderdas of Karachi and Santdas of Larkana to proceed to Gujerat and make inquiries. The Committee proposes to start for Gujerat early next week.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND

Increasing Number

On the October 20, according to the London "Times" the number of persons on the register of unemployment exchanges in Great Britain was 15,13,916 wholly unemployed, 5,81,137 temporarily unemployed and 104235 nominally on casual employment, making a total of 21,99,286. This was 10,616 more than a week before and 984,794 more than a year before

SEC. 144 FOR BELLARY TALUKA.

—:o:—

D. C. C. SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(From a Corespondent.)
BELLARY, Nov. 16.

The Sub-Divisional First Class Magistrate, Bellary, passed an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., on the 15th instant, prohibiting the holding of any assembly, meeting, procession, Prabhat Pheries, or other demonstrations in any public place, road, thoroughfares in the whole area of the Bellary Taluk.

Last night Mr. M. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Bellary District Congress Committee was arrested. He is awaiting trial to-morrow under Section 108, Cr. P.C.

I. G. M. Steeplechase

LUCKNOW, November 18.

The Indian Grand Military Steeplechase (distance 1-1/4 miles) which was run to-day resulted as follows:—

Captain P. J. Hilliard's Just Cause 1.

Capt. A. E. Deans Passing Show 2

Capt. J. R Carles Nelly 3.

Won by neck. Six lenths separated second and third.

Time:—4 minutes 41-2/5 seconds.

MR. SHAMDASANI GETS 3 MONTHS' S. I.

—:o:—

Convicted Of Defaming Sir P. C. Sethna

Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, on Wednesday in the defamation case brought against him by Sir Pheroze Sethna, Chairman of the Central Bank of India.

The complainant's case was that at a meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank held on February 2, 1926, the accused made certain defamatory statements against him. In the course of his speech at the meeting Mr. Shamdasani was alleged to have stated that Sir Pheroze Sethna "was a past-master in art of fraud and was indulging in trickery and chicanery, and the Court would hang him for it." At that stage, it was further alleged, there was an uproar and the accused was called upon by the shareholders to withdraw his words. He declined to do so and repeated the words more than once. The Chairman also asked he accused to withdraw his defamatory statement, but the accused refused to do so.

THREE MONTHS' S. I. GIVEN.

The accused pleaded "not guilty", but he was convicted on the evidence.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment stated that there were two main issues for decision, firstly, whether the accused had uttered the words complained of, and, secondly, whether such words were defamatory and liable to harm the reputation of the complainant.

On the evidence the Magistrate held that the accused had made the allegations and that he had done so intentionally, knowing that they would harm the reputation of the complainant. He added that the accused was an educated man and a man of the world and knew the consequences of his action. He, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment classifying him as an "A" class prisoner.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. Shamdasani, who was defending himself throughot the case, immediately applied for bail saying that he wanted to move the High Court for appeal.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, who appeared for the complainant, opposed the application contending that the accused must be treated as an ordinary prisoner convicted of an offence and must in the ordinary course of events be removed to the lock-up.

Mr. Shamdasani then appealed to the Court to permit him to remain in Court till 5 p.m. so that meanwhile the High Court might be moved for bail.

After some discussion the Magistrate said he could not treat the accused otherwise than as an ordinary convicted person. A police officer then escorted Mr. Shamdasani out of the Court.

MR. SHAMDASANI APPEALING AGAINST CONVICTION

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. B. R. Patwardhan, pleader, appeared before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court, and made an application for bail on behalf of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani who, it was stated, was going to appeal against his sentence in the defamation case.

As notice had to be given to the Public Prosecutor, their Lordships adjourned the application till 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Re-Arrested After Release

LAHORE, November 18.

Sodhi Pindidas, a prominent workers of Naujavan Bharat Sabha who was released from Jail was rearrested.—A. P.

Gratuities For Improvement Trust Board Servants

—:o:—

Two applications for gratuity from the old servants of the Improvement Trust Board were shelved and recorded by the Improvement's Board meeting on Tuesday. The first application was from Mr. J. F. Watson, late Chief Engineer. The Improvements Committee recommended to grant him Rs. 16,675. Another application was from Mr. M. Bharucha, late Land Manager, for whom the Improvements Committee recommended Rs. 20,250. Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji, Chairman of the Improvements Committee, moved in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee. Dr. Javle moved an amendment to record the applications. The amendment of Dr. Javle was passed by a large majority.

The President fixed the 25th instant, 3 p.m., for the election of the new Chief Officer in place of the present incumbent retiring at the end of this month.

"GOV'T WILL NOT HESITATE TO USE ALL RESOURCES."

"Congress—A Fraction Of India's Millions But Organised."

FALL OF 37 LACS IN REVENUE.

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

H. E. the Governor opened the first session of the fourth Reformed Madras Legislature to-day. Referring to the Round Table Conference the Governor said: "although none can foretell what the final issue will be, none should entertain any idea of failure. Personally, I feel quite certain that if all would combine in an earnest endeavour to find a solution of the difficulties which are admittedly present, those difficulties need not be insuperable. It is all the more regrettable therefore that a certain section which is only a small fraction of India's population of millions but is organised, has not only held aloof from these deliberations but adopted a line of action which far from furthering the cause its adherents profess to have at heart, is much more calculated to injure it."

"MISGUIDED PEOPLE."

The policy which they advocated was bound to lead to results which they themselves deprecated and indeed, such results had been seen in parts of India though I am glad to say, not to so great an extent in this Province as some others. There have been acts of Civil Disobedience by misguided people, and I wish now to thank all those officials and unofficials who have assisted the Government in their opposition to the challenge thrown out to them. It was a challenge, no Government could refuse to take up and I say that the Government cannot and will not hesitate to use all the resources they think necessary to oppose a movement which if successful, would result in chaos and anarchy, however peaceful the intentions of the originators might have been."

FALL OF 37 LACS IN REVENUE.

Continuing, His Excellency referred to a most distressing feature of All-India concern which had direct influence on the affairs of this Presidency, namely, the slump in trade and the depending of the economic depression, which he attributed to the world-wide trade depression and the general feeling of uncertainty caused by the Civil Disobedience movement. The economic depression had not only affected the people directly, but also had an indirect effect owing to the diminution of Government revenue. The House would realise the position when he said that the five major heads, land, revenue, excise, stamps, forests, and registration showed a fall in the first six months of the current financial year of over 37 lakhs.

INQUIRY INTO POLICE USE OF FORCE.

After question time to-day Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti wanted the business of the House to be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, "the use of force by the police in recent cases in dealing with Civil Disobedience movement." The President, having obtained the leave of the House, fixed 4 P.M. to-morrow for discussion of the matter.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH DENOUNCED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 18.

By special arrangement with the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, copies of the Government of India's Despatch were made available to the Poona Press on Saturday last morning The Despatch has dissatisfied not only the Nationalist public opinion but has evoked protests even from the Liberals here. The "Dnyan-Prakash" says that, though it is in advance of the Simon Commission's Report, it is incapable of satisfying the national aspiraitons of India." The paper has seriously asked Lord Irwin wheher he expects India to be contented with his nominal Swaraj. It thinks that His Excellency ought to have endeavoured more large-heartedly and strenuously to bring his Reform proposals in line with the popular demands. The paper opines that the people would have favourably considered the Despatch, had self-government been granted in the Central Government.

"Kesari" also has written a special editorial and condemned the Despatch in unmitigated terms It is described as reactionary and being published in the present circumstances, it is sure to pour oil into the flames of the present movement. The article says that the Despatch indiicates how indifferent the Government is towards India's National Demand. The Despatch seeks to make the Governor-General an autocrat by freeing hm from the control of the Secretary of State on one hand and from that of the legislature on the other.

COME BACK FROM LONDON.

The inaugural proceedings of the Round Table Conference also has created indignation in political circles here. Even the Liberals have seen the utter futility of it all! 'Farce' was the only word on almost every lip, when speaking about the R. T. Conference. Certain influential and notable merchants from Bombay were in Poona the other day with a proposal to send a cablegram to the Indian delegates to come back from the Conference, as the proceedings seemed to be hopelessly futile. After prolonged consultations with Mr. N. C. Kelkar, a lengthy cablegram, signed by Mr. Kelkar and Shet Lalji Naranji, was despatched to about ten prominent Liberal and Hindu Sabha delegates to take the first boat back. Of course, it is expected to produce any effect on the R. T. delegates who have gone there once.

MR. DAWARE'S HEALTH.

When Mr. V. B. Daware was here for some business in court from the Visapur Jail, he was medically examined by Dr. V. D. Phatak and Dr. Shirolkar and Vaidya Kande Shastri. In their bulletin they state that Mr. Daware has lost much in weight, that he has been suffering from chronic diarrhoea and they think that, unless proper care is taken, he will contract some dangerous intestinal disease. This bulletin has been submitted by Mr. Daware's relatives to the Visapur Jail Superintendent and the Inspector-General of Prisons.

MUNICIPAL MEETING.

The general body of the Municipality met on Tuesday the 11th. The resolution to suspend the business for two minutes as it was the Armistice Day was lost. All members were empowered to inspect the weights and measures used by traders. It was also resolved to charge a fee of Rs. 2/- per motor-car parking on the Municipal motor-stand.

Dr. Mone has come back from Bijapur to take charge as the Assistant Civil Surgeon in the Poona Sassoon Hospital. He is a very popular doctor in Poona.

The mortality in the city on the 15th instant was 14. Children below three that died were 6 in number. There was one case of Cholera. The number of births was 12.

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